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AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH

Views of the Constitutional Amendment in Georgia.

Unfavorable Accounts of the New Cotton Crop.

Political Affairs and Opinions in South Carolina.

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Did a Wedge of Gold Split the Late Confederacy?

GEORGIA.

The Crops—A Southern View of the Constitutional Amendment.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Augusta, Ga., Thursday, May 10, 1866.

"Rain, rain, rain—pitiless, ceaseless rain,"—has made, and is making, a "dimnition damp body" of nearly everything hereabouts. As I write, a perfect torrent, like a tropical thunder shower, is falling, making the streets impassable except to ducks and ladies with the new-fashioned trains of orthodox length and mud-sweeping capacity. Farmers are beginning to look very blue at the prospect of rust in the wheat, and holders of centuple and extra family flour smile benignly at the fair prospect of a small amount of starvation. I have seen the rust in several large fields of wheat which were just "heading" finely, and though it is now confined to the leaf it will not be long before it spreads to the ear. It is a lamentable injury to this country. The crop promised very well, and in the present condition of the people the loss is one which they can scarcely bear.

If there be any man in Georgia whose opinion is worth the trouble of asking, who would touch the ultimatum of the Central Directory with a forty-foot pole, I do not know him. It is universally regarded as by many degrees the most insulting of all the emanations of the Directory, and where men do not lose their temper in talking about it, they ridicule the whole plan with much bitterness. If the necessary number of State Legislatures cannot be induced to ratify the amendments and make them law, without the votes of these States "lately in rebellion," all I can say is that there has been much noise and little wool, as the Constitution will long remain unamended, and these sovereign States will be long unrepresented in the Senate and House of Representatives.

But the subject is not one for jest or banter. No one who really wishes for reconstruction of the Union and reëstablishment of all the advantages and blessings of a united country, can see the effect of this ultimatum of the Committee without sorrow and indignation.

The Directory say to eleven States, which pretend to be and are coequal members of the Union, "You are nothing but subjugated territories, conquered provinces, where we, the conquerors, can hang, imprison, confiscate, seize, search, oppress and despoil as we please, for you only breathe as we graciously permit you to do so. Now, we are willing to give you a chance, and lift you out of your present abject condition; and if you will agree and bargain that none of you are worthy to vote for four years, that your recently emancipated negro slaves alone are fit to vote, and consequently your superiors, and that your leading men never shall vote at all, but be branded serfs; why, after you have bowed your necks in the dust, and written your degradation on your foreheads with your own hands, and after we have kept our feet upon you, and kicked and spat upon you for four years, you may get up and crawl back into 'full political rights.'"

Whatever may be thought of the errors or the guilt, if you will, of the Confederates, no honest man can deny, and every soldier will readily admit, that they were as gallant men as ever drew a trigger or followed a drum. And they are the men who are required now, as a people, *en masse*—not as individuals separately, obnoxious and punishable, to cover themselves with degradation as with a cloak, as the price to be paid for representation in Congress!

I should not do my duty were I to conceal the fact that this plan of the Committee has produced the very worst effects upon the people, and that the gulf between the North and South is now immeasurably wider than it was even when what is here facetiously called the "Civil Wrongs Act" was passed over the veto. Logically, the whole plan is disgracefully absurd. To say that eleven commonwealths, containing between seven and eight millions of white people, are subdued provinces whenever they seek equality, and that they can only be *States* when it is necessary to ratify their own degradation to the profit of a political clique, is the *point sublime* of impudent fallacy. But practically, as the people here look at it, this proposition is the ultimatum of the North, or if it is not, no Northern constituency as such has rebuked or disapproved it. And here is the danger. Here is the poison bag of the whole affair. Nobody here cares one cent for Thad. Stevens or Charles Sumner, no more than they do for ingenious Mr. Stewart, of Nevada; except so far as they represent their section in the career of injustice which they are now pursuing. Old Union men who "preserved the faith" when it was not wholesome to profess it hereabouts, would be rebels to-morrow if they had the chance, if such things are allowed to be as this proposition promises. Go where you will, meet whom you may, the feeling is one of deep, angry bitterness, which no fair man can condemn and no sane man be surprised at.

The apprehension of another civil war mentioned and discussed in Northern papers has not communicated itself to the people here. Whether it be indifference or disbelief I cannot say, but few share the fear that there will be one drop of blood spilt or one blow struck. There is no disposition to fight here, even had the people the means to do so. Nobody, however sore under a sense of gross injustice, ever dreams of force as a means of redress, and there is no sign visible of any conflict at the North between these who maintain and those who would overthrow the Government. The universal belief is that the Stevens programme is prepared with a perfect foreknowledge that the amendment cannot become law; that the South will not purchase "perfect equality of rights" on the offered terms, and that thus, until after the next Presidential election, the whole Southern people will be excluded from any participation in the Government by which they are to be ruled. The best and wisest regard this state of things with dismay. There can be no darker prospect. It is not because the Southern representatives are excluded from Congress, or because insult is heaped on insult by recognized leaders of Northern sentiment, that the most stout-hearted and sanguine now begin to despond; but because there can be no prosperity in this part of the country, no revival from the present helpless impoverishment while this state of threatening uncertainty continues. It would be as vain to expect capital and industry to come here now as it would be for a man condemned to be hung to expect an insurance company to grant a policy on his life. For a time men believed, because they hoped, that the Radicals do not represent their constituents; but when it was observed that in every election since Congress met the people sustained their representatives, and that after every recess of Congress the Radical members returned to their seats more rabid, more vindictive and more uncompromising than before, this hope died, and the gloomy conviction now obtains that the North approves the "Wo to the conquered" policy.

The accounts of the cotton crop are far from encouraging. Owing to the defect of seed "the stand" is in many places, and to a large extent, poor and sickly, and in some places has failed altogether. Many have plowed up the land devoted to cotton and planted it in corn, the fall in the price, the probability of a heavy direct tax being imposed, and the great expense of the culture contributing quite as much to the change as the failure of the seed. Complaints of the growing laziness and carelessness of the negro laborers are also more frequent than before. Absence without leave to attend fishing parties, quasi-religious gatherings, &c., late rising, and early retirement from the field, together with the almost total cessation from work of the women and half and quarter hands, who are all fed and paid by the employers, are beginning to tell visibly on the plantations, and make the faces of the planters as gloomy as the prospects of the country.

No little mischief is being done by men who are infesting the State at present in the capacity of "friends of the freedman," founders of colored savings banks, colored seminaries, equal rights journals, and other kindred enterprises. These men are working diligently to make the negro discontented with his condition, to persuade him that he is grossly wronged by the white man, and that he is entitled to a position of perfect social and political equality with the whites. There is a "Capt. Bryant" in this State, the self-constituted Head Centre of an "Equal Rights Association," who is going about making speeches in this line; and while he may be earning a very comfortable income at small expense, he is doing much harm to both races, as I have already frequently remarked that there was a general and perfectly honest disposition on the part of both the white men and the negroes to live harmoniously together and work for each other's good. So far from offering any obstacle to the education and improvement of the colored population, the people were ready and willing to promote them by every means in their power; and so far as the civil rights of the negroes were concerned, the Legislature recognized and secured them in the most effective manner, by placing them on the same footing with white men in everything relating to person and property. He is no friend to the negro who comes here now to induce him to agitate for more than he has got. His efforts, if successful, can only work serious injury to the whites, and surely result in the ruin of the blacks. These emissaries are nothing but *chevaliers d'industrie*, gathering into their pockets the postal currency of the poor blacks—walking gift enterprises, exchanging pinchbeck equal rights notions for the sweat-earned dimes of the gullible savages who desert their plows and hoes to listen to the white man who is going to make gentlemen and ladies of them all. I have watched the operations of these peripatetic philanthropists, and a more pestilent set of knaves I never met. They are a nuisance which ought to be speedily abated.

During the past fortnight the ladies in the towns and villages have visited the cemeteries where their soldier sons, husbands and brothers are buried, and decorated their graves with flowers. I was present at one of these mournful ceremonies, and a sadder sight I never witnessed. Add poverty and humiliation to inconsolable grief, and imagine that such is the lot of thousands upon thousands, and you have a picture which might well hush the voice of malice and stay the hand of punishment. I thought when I saw that long procession of wailing widows and orphans casting flowers on the graves of their loved and lost ones, and when I heard the sobs of that whole population congregated within "God's acre," that even the Bureau of Military Justice might close its books, and feel that even its relentless heart was softened. Those who do not witness such scenes—who do not see what war has done for these people—cannot judge intelligently between them and those who would crush them still lower. QUONDAM.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Freedmen's Bureau Bill—Charleston Newspapers—The Appearance of the City—Destitution—The Negroes—Scavengers—Health System—The Prisons.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Charleston, S. C., Wednesday, May 16, 1866.

No one act of the present Administration had a better effect on this section of the country than the veto of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill. The people here, particularly those owning property on the Sea Islands, have been sorely punished for their participation in the rebellion, by the temporary loss of their property under Gen. Sherman's order locating his immense train of contraband followers on their lands. Once fairly settled on "Sherman's Grant," as it is called, it has been found next to impossible to get rid of the freedmen thus located; and in some sections, even on the main land, they rule affairs with an iron sway. In the rice-planting district, on the Savannah River, the blacks outnumber the whites a hundred to one, and even on the plantations where the land has been partially restored to the original owner, they rule undisputed, preventing other freedmen, who may have been hired to work there, from coming on to the place. On the Sea Islands the same spirit exists, and the whole white community, sympathizing with their friends who were land-owners in the grant, became greatly interested in the Bureau Bill, providing, as it did, for the disposal of so much of that class of property in this section. The blacks became more assuming after the passage of the bill, and the whites were correspondingly despondent. The veto set everything right by dispelling the vain hopes of the freedmen that the Government intended to give them farms, and by assuring the whites that the North was inclined to be magnanimous.

Three daily papers have been supported here since the war, up to a few days since, when one of them was transferred to Columbia. The *News*, which is the largest in size, boasts in its prospectus that it is a "Southern paper, with Southern principles," but as yet I have seen nothing objectionable in its columns. The *Courier*, evidently the commercial paper of the city, is conservative in its tone, and moderate in its editorials, except in its denunciation of the Radicals. The *South Carolinian*, lately removed to Columbia, is properly named, if the old reputation of South Carolinians for fire-eating and fanaticism be true. It is edited by F. G. De Fontaine, who figured during the rebellion as the ablest war correspondent in the South, over the signature of "Personne." In its last Charleston issue there was an editorial on Northern soldiers, which contained a great deal of bitter sentiment; among other things offering the opinion that a monument to Sherman's fallen heroes would be a monument of the nation's disgrace. In Columbia and vicinity such sentiments are exceedingly popular, and "Personne" will undoubtedly drive a thrifty business in his enterprise there. The *Leader* is the name of a small weekly paper, started in the interest of the freedmen, and originally used as the organ of the Bureau. Of late, however, it has become possessed of the idea that the white employers of the South are of more consequence to the blacks than any one else. It therefore pitches into the Bureau, advises conciliation, and partially supports the President's policy.

Charleston presents a strange conglomeration of gratifying and painful sights to a visitor. Its ruins are more complete—to use a paradox—than those of Richmond or Columbia, because they extend over a larger space, and have been neglected for a long time. The tall, towering chimneys, standing alone amid flowering shrubbery, and neglected but beautiful gardens; the broken marble slabs and pieces of statuary that lay amid the waving grass of elegant lawns, and the dreary crumbling brick walls, are oftentimes in close juxtaposition to a building filled with magnificent fancy goods, and thronged with purchasers. One speaks in thundering tones of desolation and destruction, and the other asserts, plainer than words can, that peace and plenty are again finding their way over the land. One of the strongest features of the "burnt district," is the presence of wooden buildings, scorched but not materially injured, surrounded by the debris of strong brick and stone edifices. The fire must have raged with tremendous vigor, and it took some strange freaks, destroying here a fine marble front stone structure, and avoiding there an humble frame house. On the whole the burnt district presents an awe-striking but sad sight, filling the beholder with a feeling akin to reverential fear at the widespread waste, and with gloom at the indications of decay and desolation. Broken marble columns, with toppling walls behind them, and green esplanades surrounding them, with fanciful iron fencing inclosing the whole—the place seems like a haunt for ghosts, and one naturally expects to feel the wings of rushing bats or the screech of owls from the many tumbling nooks and crannies of what were once fine dwellings and residences, filled with gay and happy people.

The destitution of the poor people of this section consequent upon the war, and from which they have only partially recovered, was fearful. It was not confined to the poorer classes alone, but many families who were in affluent circumstances before the war, were reduced to absolute penury. The generous issue of clothing through the Sanitary Commission and the Freedmen's Bureau, was the most powerful alleviation of the threatened suffering, but notwithstanding that, much distress was felt by all classes. I have been told that women in the country came to the city, shortly after the establishment of relief posts, with barely enough clothing on them to cover their nakedness, and in some instances they were obliged to borrow dresses from those fortunate neighbors before they could come at all. The list of goods issued to the destitute of both colors presents an odd combination of useful and useless articles, comprising every article of male and female wearing apparel, besides cologne and fine-tooth combs. Waterfalls are about the only feminine appurtenance not included. Cases have been mentioned to me where the families of the upper classes subsisted almost entirely for months on the bounty of Government and the different relief associations. A majority of them were duly grateful, but instances of base ingratitude might be recorded which would put even a brute to blush.

The negroes here, as well as in the States further south, have a provincialism different from those of Virginia and North Carolina, which seems to be a strange compromise of darkey, French and Irish. Many of them betray the pure Congo, not only in their faces but in their dialect, and they go along the streets mumbling and talking to themselves. Others there are who are unusually intelligent, and who have assumed the dress, manners and speech of the whites to perfection; but the majority of them still retain the peculiar penchant for gay colors and outrageous costume for which the race is noted. The hucksters, peddling berries, shrimps or bread, cry out their coming and desire to sell in the most unintelligible manner imaginable. Blackberries in their mouths becomes b-l-e-a-k br-az-e, yelled in a shrill tone of voice, which is exceedingly disagreeable—to the stranger, at least. A few of them carry on comparatively extensive business connections, but the majority depend on odd jobs to obtain a livelihood. There are hundreds of toothless, pairless old aunties, who sit on the shady corners of the streets, peddling peanuts—pindars they are called by the natives—and candy of their own manufacture. This class are noted for their shrewd philosophy and independence. They have a reason for everything, and care but little about their surroundings if their trade is good. They are great croakers, and are always predicting the immediate arrival of some great misfortune. In gateways and under the shade of ruined walls, little black girls are to be found with a basketful of bottles containing beer made out of herbs. They sit doubled up like a letter N, the very pictures of patience and humility. With a few exceptions, the freedmen may all be said to express the characteristic of patience in their faces; but once in a while a male is to be found with a villainous, beastly scowl, indicating, I suppose, his short remove from savage life.

There is no doubt but what white labor is being gradually introduced with some success into this section, especially in the way of house servants. Some of the freedmen charge this upon Gen. Saxton, whose course, they say, unsettled the minds of both races, and was particularly calculated to make the blacks dislike the whites, and to induce them to believe that the Government would eventually pension them off on the property of their former masters. Be this as it may, white servants abound here to a considerable extent, and I understand that the demand for them is increasing. In the Mills House the female help is all Irish, which is such a rare thing in the South that I think it worthy of special mention. A prominent citizen observed in my presence the other day that the time was not far distant when the freedmen would all be displaced by white servants. This, however, is a mistake, for it is plainly evident that they are fast settling down into the spheres which their intelligence qualifies them for, and having been disabused of the idea that the Government has some great boon in store for them, they are working hard, and in some instances doing better than ever before.

The scavengers of Charleston are a rare sight. They are domesticated turkey buzzards, and they congregate in flocks numbering hundreds about the market-house and other points in the city where filth accumulates. They are quite tame, and oftentimes get in the way of pedestrians and teams on the sidewalks and streets. Their lives are protected by a city ordinance, imposing a fine for killing them, and consequently they feel perfectly safe: they act as if they knew about the ordinance, going and coming when they please. The dogs are their only disturbers, and the only living beings in the city which inspire them with fright.

The "Health system" of Charleston is most admirable, and combines in its operations the efforts of the medical department of the Freedmen's Bureau and the aid of the city authorities, with but little cost to either. The physicians are furnished and paid by the city, together with the nurses and attendants, while the Bureau provides medicines, hospital stores and rations. The city is divided into health districts, with a dispensary in each one, attended to by a medical officer, who treats all cases brought to his attention, and when necessary, gives certificates to patients for their reception into the general hospital. By this happy arrangement the General Government is relieved of the expense of eleven surgeons, and the city is enabled to show its generous inclination to care for the poor and unfortunate with comparatively little expense. Both blacks and whites are treated, inability to provide for themselves being the only test required to insure the attendance of the physicians on their patients.

One of the most interesting points in Charleston, to a Northern visitor, is the block containing the City Jail, Workhouse, and the Marine and Roper Hospitals. In these four buildings six hundred of our officers, held as prisoners of war, were confined under fire of Gilmore's shells for several months. Matters have changed since then, the Roper being used now as a general hospital for our troops, the jail and workhouse as military prisons for the garrison, and the Marine Hospital being vacant. In the outskirts of the city, in an inclosure known as "the race-track," a large body of our enlisted men were temporarily confied while *en route* from Andersonville and Florence, and other prison depots, just after Sherman captured Atlanta, and the graves of a number who died of yellow fever are near by. I am happy to be able to state that the almost universal testimony of our prisoners regarding Charleston was that they were better treated here than in any place else in the Confederacy. As I was included in the six hundred above mentioned, I know whereof I speak when I say that the above statement is true. The Sisters of Mercy—God bless them!—who were before all others in their kindness to us, are still at work in their labor of heavenly love, caring for the suffering regardless of caste or position. A few of the old prison officers are also about town, and there are probably altogether about a dozen of the prisoners here. E. P. B.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The Exaggerated Stories about the Failing Health of Jefferson Davis.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Fortress Monroe—within the inclosure, Friday, May 18, 1866.

I was surprised, as were many others within this fort, at the very gross misrepresentations made by the New York *Herald's* correspondent at Fortress Monroe in the issue of yesterday the 17th. I do not intend, nor have I any such feeling, to injure the cause of Mr. Davis, State prisoner at this point, yet in justice to others, who are implicated in the maltreatment of the prisoner, I cannot forbear stating a few facts, contradictory of the article alluded to in the *Herald*.

I have been in the habit of seeing Mr. Davis in his daily walks on the parapet, and meeting him often, for many months, and I do not hesitate to say, to all appearance, Mr. Davis *walks* and *steps* as *firmly* as he did the first day I saw him; and although not acquainted with him personally in former years, and cannot, therefore, speak from contrast, Mr. Davis' health is by no means of that precarious or dubious cast as to cause any serious apprehension of his failure or decay, beyond what is common to humanity in any latitude or in any place, and was as much the subject of comment years before his capture as since. He has had all the exercise he desired, or the Surgeon of the post advised for him. His food has been of as good quality and variety as any officer's at the post; and to make it all that it was desired, the Surgeon of the post has for some time been allowed, in addition to soldier's fare, $18 per month extra, to furnish Mr. Davis, from his own table, such delicacies as he may require. If there is any deficiency, and I do not believe there is, or has been, for he is too humane for that, the Surgeon alone is responsible. It is true, Mr. Davis, as a prisoner, has not a silver service, no choice cutlery, no damask table-cloth, or nicely-folded napkin, to grace his meal-taking; neither has he servants to stand at his chair to obey the motion of his head or pointing of his finger. I believe it is generally understood Government does not furnish such fixings for its prisons, or has any design to pattern the serving of its rations after the manner of a first-class hotel.

Mr. Davis is treated more like a Prince than a prisoner. It is also true Mr. Davis is not met with hat off, and with that deference he once enjoyed when in the confidence of the people as their representative in Senate and Cabinet. Mr. or Mrs. Davis have no reason to complain of this. He chose his position when he joined his all to the rebellion against his country, and in that act of malfeasance he forfeited the respect due to loyalty. He made himself obliquitous to his country when he turned his back upon it and sought its destruction, and whatever coolness he meets is the result of his own acts.

The report of the Surgeon in charge, alluded to in the *Herald's* issue, was occasioned by a letter written by Mrs. Davis to the President, through Secretary McCulloch, complaining of her husband's condition. Everything in reference to Mr. Davis' health is committed to the Surgeon in charge, and he is obliged to make a weekly report of his condition, which is forwarded to Washington.

Mr. Davis' confinement is by direction of the Government, and the officer in command, and every officer under him, are subject to orders emanating from that quarter. The fulfillment or non-fulfillment of these orders is not a matter of choice with any officer. Hence, when the Government sees cause to remit any portion or the whole of the strictures of Mr. Davis' confinement, it will be done by order, not before. Again, there are no reporters allowed inside the fort, and it will be readily perceived that whatever statements they make are picked up outside, and therefore must be taken at a discount.

I do not think there is an officer here who would not be pleased to have Mr. Davis sent away from this fort upon the right authority. The commandant of this fort and district has served too bravely and valiantly throughout the war, in connection with those associated with him, to flinch from any responsibility the Government has imposed upon him. Whatever may be the distortions given to his acts of fealty to his superiors in Government, by a misrepresentation of his position in connection with his command, it can do him no injury. C.

Jeff. Davis and the State of his Health.

From the Norfolk Virginian, May 16.

Our intelligent and reliable Fortress Monroe correspondent, under date of yesterday, furnishes us with the following confirmation of our Press dispatches yesterday:

Among the *on dits* floating around lately, is one of vital importance, from the fact of its having a very distinct, influential bearing upon the anticipated trial of Mr. Davis, in June, and which can be traced to a very authoritative source. It will be remembered that Secretary McCullough made a Sunday visit here a short time ago, presumedly thought to be, when he left Washington, D. C., in the revenue cutter, *Northerner*, merely a pleasure trip, with a party of ladies and gentlemen. And shortly after his arrival here, had an hour's private interview with Mr. Davis in his cell in Carroll Hall, at which no second person, not even Gen. Miles, was present. At the time, the fact that there had been such an interview, was kept remarkably quiet, and but very few outsiders, not even the ubiquitous attaches of the Press, were cognizant of the occurrence. Sometime after his return to Washington, D. C., although the exact nature and object of the interview which transpired was not immediately made known, Mr. McCulloch repeatedly conversed upon the rigid system of confinement, and other strictures as to his manner of living and daily habits, to which the prisoner was subjected. This intelligence, coming from so high an authority, and evidently the opinion of an unprejudiced mind, formed the basis of a telegram to the Press containing the statement that Mr. McCulloch intended using his influence to obtain an amelioration of the prison life of Mr. Davis.

It is now very authoritatively understood that President Johnson has lately directed the surgeon of the post, who has been attending him during the past seven months, and is thoroughly acquainted with the exact state of his health and understands the medical treatment which is required to sustain his waning spirits, to make a special report of all the material surroundings influencing the same, to him direct.

These instructions, it is understood, have been very recently given by the hand of the President himself, and seems to warrant the opinion that already serious doubts of the propriety of thus submitting Mr. Davis to such a strict and rigid system of confinement are being entertained, not only by the President alone, but by his entire Cabinet. This special report called for has been made, I am told, in the most emphatic manner, and I have every reason to believe, from the phase of other attending circumstances, that a change in the prison-life of Mr. Davis will soon follow.

His health is failing, and failing very rapidly. This statement has been often made—at different times, with more or less authority; and although it may not be the direct result of any settled disease, or a disposition to periodical attacks of sickness, may be, in a great measure, attributable to a frequently broken rest, and the unceasing, tiresome vigilance of the guards, which surround his cell both day and night.

Within the past three or four days a very material change in the treatment of the prisoner has taken place, under the direction of Major-Gen. Miles, acting, no doubt, under instructions direct from Washington, D. C. One of the guards in a closer proximity to his room than some of the rest, has been removed permanently, I am told, and there is good reason to believe that the number of guards will be decreased in a very short time. Officers holding very prominent positions, and civilians of ability, perfectly ample to form such an opinion, have often expressed a regret at the want of judgment on the part of the Administration in retaining an inexperienced officer, like Gen. Miles. However brave and gallant an officer he may have been in war times, he is certainly incompetent to perform the functions of the important and responsible position which he holds. His principal office, as the custodian of Mr. Davis, an unfortunate, at least, no matter how deserving a prisoner, required an uncommon amount of matured judgment and good common sense, combined with courteousness, and devoid of any vindictive, personal or political feeling against him. While, on the other hand, Brig.-Gen. Burton, an old army officer of experience and wisdom, acquired by a long and severe training on the frontier and in the field, and posessing every desirable qualification, remains in a merely secondary position as Commandant of the Fortress and the Fifth United States Artillery, garrisoning the same.

This is justly a matter of regret, and, merely from the incompetency and want of judgment on the part of an officer, may yet cast a dark spot on a great nation's history, and sadly dim its now brightening escutcheon.

The officers and soldiers of the two regiments garrisoning the fort are daily growing more weary over the restraint imposed, and their absence from many enjoyments, by the absorbing nature of inexorable duties. The strength of the various guards must be rigorously kept up, and the whole force of the two regiments being required to furnish the essential details of men, and is subjected to one ceaseless round of duty, day after day.

Such is a hasty description of affairs here as they stand at present, and it is but echoing the thoughts of many, and the wishes of the prisoner himself, when it is said, it is to be hoped his trial is not far off, and the great question "Is treason a crime?" forever decided.

Mr. Davis frequently converses upon the subject of his indictment by the Grand Jury lately in session in your city, and his anticipated trial in June. It may be perfectly relied upon that he has expressed unqualified approval and pleasure over this action of the Jury, confident that the Government will not interfere with his trial before the United States Circuit Court.

Jeff. Davis' Early Love Troubles.

Prairie du Chien, Wis., the oldest town on the Upper Mississippi is noted for its sleepy beauty of location, its old fort, (Crawford,) and for being the place whence Jeff. Davis, when a Lieutenant in the United States army, eloped with the daughter of Ex-President Taylor, then a Colonel in command of our forces at Fort Crawford. Here was Davis' first secession exploit! He loved the handsome daughter of Col. Taylor. That love was returned. Col. Taylor would not consent to their marriage, so Lieut. Davis seceded from Prairie du Chien and went for another union. By means of a rope ladder the girl let herself down from the upper window of the commandant's house at the fort; in the darkness of the night they went to the edge of the river; a trusty Indian took the lovers in his canoe, and off down the stream they went, and were married at St. Louis as soon as they could reach that point. Jeff. Davis' relics, including portions of his old lieutenant's uniform, are with other curiosities now preserved in a cabinet of curiosities at La Crosse, Wis.

Did a Wedge of Gold Disrupt the Confederacy?

From the Memphis Bulletin.

Mr. Shanklin, Congressman from Kentucky, recently said in debate that, if the South would patiently submit to terms sought to be imposed by Stevens (Brownlow) radicalism, that its people would be unworthy of association with the brave and generous of the North; that the South had "been overcome by numbers, but not by superiority in wisdom and bravery."

This is true enough, but money was quite as potent at Richmond as at Washington. Lee always knew what Grant was doing, and "received orders" as regularly as Meade or Bottled Butler. Stanton was often betrayed, and important revelations were made at Richmond through Confederate gold. But Federal wealth was lavished on Richmond "traitors." When the history of the war is written it will be found that Joe. Johnston's removal from command at Atlanta was known at Washington before it was announced in Atlanta. Federal gold, in a bright, dazzling, sparkling stream, flowed down from the Treasury at Washington, and was only dammed up when Davis stood in the channel through which Mr. Stanton directed it. Davis, at least, was incorruptible, but genius was bribed to minister to his prejudices; Johnston was removed, and Sherman went "smashing things to the sea."

There is high authority for these statements, and were those who make them misled, the very fact that the deposition of Johnston from command is ascribed to Federal gold, should induce gentlemen in Congress not to forget its vast influence in crushing the rebellion. If a tithe of speeches made in the Confederate Congress on the subject of official impunity were well founded—if Foote's invectives against Benjamin, Northrop, Mallory and the rest had a shadow of justice—the potency of gold, in shaping results, was hardly less than that of superior strength of armies to which Mr. Shanklin adverts. Time-worn politicians, partisans and life-long office-holders, directed the destinies of the Confederation. Mr. Shanklin should not forget how such men whom he sees about him at Washington would have all patriotic purposes perverted, if they beheld their honest faces reflected in the sparkling bosom of a river Pactolus.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

PERSONAL LETTERS AND OPINIONS.

Letter from Hon. Cave Johnson on Temperance Politics.

Hon. Cave Johnson, as has already been stated, was recently elected to the Tennessee Legislature, but the Senate refused to admit him to a seat. In a letter to the people of his Senatorial District, after a defence of himself personally, he says:

The offence or crime, as they (the Senate) are pleased to call it, if any, which we committed, was against the United States. We were responsible to the United States alone for our conduct, and to them belonged the infliction of the punishment, which was imposed upon us with no sparing hand. The loss of our property, the burning of our cities and villages, the destruction of our farms, the sacrifice of thousands of our best men, will ever attest the severity of the punishment. The United States were satisfied with it, and in the proclamations of amnesty and pardon promised us protection of person and property upon our submission and obedience to the laws. The conditions have been complied with and a proclamation of peace made by the President. These claiming to be your representatives, not content with the punishment imposed upon our gallant soldiers and their friends, for services rendered in their own State, and required by its authorities, not only emancipated slaves by driving from the ballot-box every one who will not vote according to their wishes and views, but whilst depriving you of the right of representation, which they claimed to be a constitutional provision, and to continue unchanged by another Convention, they are daily creating new debts, and making large expenditures, which must necessarily produce heavy taxation. *Taxation without representation is a badge of Slavery, to which our citizens will never submit.*

Mr. Johnson then reviews some of the measures of the Legislature, and says:

Other measures, of a most pernicious character, are pending before this body, which I cannot point out in such an address as this, which will involve expenditures to an amount heretofore unknown in this State, and a taxation never dreamed of by any other citizens. The Government of Tennessee, as administered by the present incumbents, is the most detestable oligarchy of modern times, and conducted without the least regard to the cardinal principles upon which our free institutions were originally based. Its organization took place in time of war, intended, no doubt honestly, to give aid to the United States in the great struggle for existence, and will therefore furnish some excuse for the irregularities in getting it up, and for its acts during the war; but that any citizens, thus elected, after the war has ceased, should still persist in their usurpations, sticking to the places assigned them, and legislating against the known wishes of such a majority of the people, exhibits an ambition for office, a selfishness and hardihood not often met with in civilized communities. To misrepresent any people, knowingly, has been, heretofore, always considered a degradation to which no man, having proper self-respect, would submit. Correct principles, self-respect, duty to the people as well as themselves, should have induced them, at the close of the war, to have surrendered their usurped, ill-gotten power, to the people to whom it belonged, which would have been followed by peace, harmony and prosperity at home.

If such a course could now be adopted, and the act of disfranchisement repealed, and a conciliatory course practiced by those now in power, the State would be as peaceful and orderly as at any other period in our history. It is not to be expected that the citizens will quietly submit to be governed, even wisely and justly, by such a minority, especially if obtained from military authority without their consent, or getting control of the State by legislative tricks and contrivances.

The acts of our State Government say to the world that nineteen-twentieths of our people are traitors to their country, unfit for self-government, and must be subjected to that by the sword. It would seem but just and proper that those who entertain such sentiments should abandon such traitorous neighbors, and seek a home with more genial spirits among the Yankees.

To be thus deprived of the invaluable right of self-government; to have such unjust burdens imposed on us, by men who are not our representatives, would seem to demand of us prompt and speedy action for our own relief, as well as the suitable punishment of those who have dared to usurp our rights. But the contest now going on at Washington, between the President and Congress, for the restoration of the States and the rights of the people, and which must soon be settled, as I confidently believe, in behalf of the latter, renders it prudent, in my judgment, for us to be calm, quiet and orderly, bearing and forbearing much, so as to enable us to give efficient aid to the President in his effort to preserve the Government as it was made by the great and good men who framed our Constitution, and to put down the infamous Radical Congress who labor day and night to change the Constitution and overthrow the Government transmitted to us by our venerated ancestors.

Changes or alterations in the Constitution, by such fanatical, unprincipled partisans as Stevens, Phillips, Brownlow, &c., can result in no good to the people. I prefer trusting my destiny and that of my children to the pure and patriotic institutions of Washington and his associates. We may, however, do something, in the midst of these troubles, to preserve the honor and integrity of the State from the ruthless hands now controlling it. Each county can instruct those claiming to represent them, and demand a compliance with the instructions or a resignation. The right of instruction has ever been held sacred in a republican Government. If they fail to obey instructions, we can repudiate all they do, and the time will soon come when appropriate punishment can be imposed on the miserable tools of party and faction. They may learn a lesson from the fate of Haman, who erected a gallows for Mordecai, and was hanged on his own gallows; or from the fate of the inventor of the guillotine, who was among its earliest victims. They may make a bed of thorns for the people to lie on, and it may soon become their bed of repose.

I shall never cease to remember with gratitude the liberal and generous support given me for half a century, and regret that circumstances beyond my control have prevented me from serving you as I wished to have done and as you expected.

Your fellow-citizen, C. JOHNSON.

A Letter from Gen. Shields.

Carrollton, Mo., May 1, 1866.

Messrs. Clark H. Green, W. C. B. Gillespie, D. K. Turk, Macon, Mo.:

Gentlemen: I deeply regret my inability to comply with my engagement at your place on Monday next. The sudden and serious indisposition of a member of my family makes it imperative on me to remain at home until it be God's will to relieve me from anxiety. I beg that you will make this known to your people as my apology for failing to attend, and I desire this the more because I make it a point never to fail in an engagement of this kind, except under the pressure of overruling circumstances. If I can at any time hereafter atone for this failure, it will afford me pleasure to do so.

I have never been more thoroughly convinced of the necessity for exertion than at the present moment. The peril of the present hour can hardly be overrated. In this I agree with the President, and think it would be treason to the Constitution and the Union for men who think as I do to continue silent and indifferent at such a crisis. A few years of civil war do the work of centuries in altering and deteriorating the character of a people, and none but strong and privileged races ever fully recover from such deterioration.

Most nations have to pass through a second conservative revolution, to recover their lost position, and if we escape from that calamity it will be by a violent political struggle, amounting in substance to a revolution. The bad passions of human nature once stimulated by war, survive the occasion and make the period that succeeds one of bitter revenge and cruel persecution. It was at first hoped and believed by the friends of human freedom everywhere, that our new people, educated under the benign and elevating influence of liberty, would show to the world that a defeated party in a civil war could accept their defeat with dignity and return to their natural allegiance without any feeling of dishonor or degradation, *and that the victorious party, disdaining the base and cowardly gratification of revenge, and confident in their own strength, justice and magnanimity, could welcome back their erring brethren without seeking or desiring to insult, humiliate or degrade them, or render them unworthy of that high destiny which should be the pride and boast of the free-born citizens of the only great Republic in the world.* This would have exalted our national character in the estimation of Christianity, and like all public conduct which is truly great and noble, would redound to the highest interest and advantage of our own country. But all of these bright hopes have been doomed to sad and bitter disappointment. The leaders of the present Congress are giving the most convincing proof that a single despot, however cruel, can be more magnanimous and merciful than the inflamed fanatical representatives of a free people. They are not content with trying to humiliate, degrade and dishonor the whole Southern people *en masse*, loyal and rebel, but they are determined to perpetuate that degradation and fasten it upon their innocent posterity, by divesting them of all political power, and investing their slaves of yesterday with full political power to dominate over them. They imagine, and perhaps rightly, that no human punishment could degrade the Southern whites like that of investing their recent slaves with power to decide upon their destiny. There is a coldly-calculated, refined vindictiveness in this that would do credit to the denizens of a darker region than their Ethiopian policy can ever make the South. And beside the gratification of impish revenge, this policy promises them peculiar political advantages, for it is one of the characteristics of this cold-blooded faction, that in even gratifying their revenge then never loose sight of their own immediate interest. The whole political power of the South, when once Africanized, can be made available by suitable agents, under their Civil Rights Bill and such other kindred measures as they may be able to pass over the President's veto. The swarm of agents with which they intend to inundate the South under this bill, would be an intolerable affliction under any circumstances; but when it is remembered that this brood of mean, petty, hungry officials are to be sent there to take charge of the negroes and sustain them against the whites, and to enforce negro equality, we may form some slight idea of the pretty little Radical pandemonium they mean to establish in that devoted region. To even discuss the unconstitutionality of this bill would be treating it with too much respect. No man who understands our system of government will dare to urge that Congress has the power to enter the States, select out a portion of their citizens, change their civil *status*, place them under special protection, send special agents to sustain them against the rest of the citizens, and remove them when necessary from under State laws and State tribunals, and place them under the sole guardianship and protection of the General Government. It would wrong their intelligence to suppose that any of the men who voted for that bill believed it constitutional. President Johnson could not act with such men. No American who has a white conscience can. The conscience has to be blackened in America, or crimsoned in Europe, to make a Republican sufficiently black or sufficiently red to do the work of a thoroughly radicalized fanatic.

If this country is to be saved from going the way of all the other Republics on this continent, we will owe it under God to Andrew Johnson. If we are ever again to have anything worthy of being called a Union, we will owe it to his loyalty and intrepidity. But a Union kept together by bayonets, or what is worse, by a swarm of official varmin, appointed under Civil Rights Bills, to interfere with the laws, tribunals and rights of the States, and the hereditary constitutional liberty of the people, is not worth an hour's preservation. No, let us have a real Union—a Union of hearts, laws, rights and privileges, or no Union. The people will have no radicalized Union, with New-England for its head and Texas for its tail. We will have no Union with eleven States out or Africanized.

The war, it is true, has made us a patient people, and taught us to submit to any kind of Government, but this must not be mistaken for a blind, ignorant or slavish submission. We will start up wide awake some bright morning, and conclude that a rump Congress and a rump Union at the same time are not quite the thing for this country, and so sure as we open our eyes to this fact, we will do what Col. Pride did with the rump Parliament—send the rump Congress to seek the devil—anywhere else except in Washington, and bring back a whole Union, in all its beauty and majesty, the greatest and noblest political structure in the world. To effect this peaceably, we must have a thorough organization of the people. Every man who wants to preserve the Constitution and the Union ought to enter a Johnson Club. We owe it to the noble stand taken by the President, to sustain him; and what is more, we owe it to ourselves and to the country, and to the principles of constitutional liberty, to sustain his policy, so long as he sustains the Constitution and the Union. This radical faction must be put down by a peaceable organization, or the country will drift rapidly into a social civil revolution.

Gentlemen, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant, JAS. SHIELDS.

Ex-Senator Browning, of Illinois, on President Johnson's Policy.

Ex-Senator Browning, of Illinois, has published a long and able letter in the Quincy *Herald*, reviewing President Johnson's policy. He says:

"One of the greatest perils which threaten us now is the tendency to centralization, the absorption of the rights of the States, and the concentration of all power in the General Government. When that shall be accomplished, if ever, the days of the Republic are numbered. Constitutional government will be supplanted by a centralized despotism, to be succeeded in time by revolution, disintegration and anarchy. Within their constitutional spheres the States are sovereign and supreme as the General Government in its sphere; and safety is to be found only in confining each strictly to its appropriate orbit. The danger is in the encroachment of the General Government upon the powers of the States, and the tendencies are all in that direction. The States are powerless to invade the domain of the Federal Government, and it is vital to the preservation of our admirable form of government that the States shall be fully protected in the possession and exercise of all their constitutional rights, functions and powers. If the Federal Government usurp them, the Constitution, which the fathers of the Republic framed with so much skill and wisdom, fails of the purpose of its creation, and will no longer protect the rights it was intended to secure."

He concludes thus:

"*I regard the speedy restoration of the Southern States to their constitutional relations to the Federal Government as vital to our salvation. It is necessary to save us from financial disaster, and to rescue us from political destruction.*

"We are in no condition to maintain a large standing army, to govern the Southern States as conquered provinces, which will have to be done if they are forced out of the Union.

It is necessary to enable us to maintain our credit and meet our pecuniary obligations, which we must meet fully, fairly and honestly, or be degraded.

Let the States be restored, and industry, business and commerce revived, and the legitimate revenues to be derived from them will be a hundred-fold more in value than all the confiscations that have been or ever will be made.

In addition to this, collision with a powerful foreign nation is always a possible thing. Should it come now it would find us as a disunited and inharmonious people in a poor condition to meet it.

Difficulties and dangers environ us on every hand, and *I am sure the President's policy omens the best and safest way out of them. What reason is there for postponing the day of unity and fraternity?* They will give us strength to stand against the world, and light to guide us in the onward career of greatness and glory.

Without them we will surely go down in the darkness of despotism, or the shame and confusion of anarchy.

Truly your friend, O. H. BROWNING.

Ex-Gov. Brown, of Georgia, and the Lawyers' Test Oath.

The question of the constitutionality of the test oath administered to lawyers has been on trial in a Georgia court, and Ex-Gov. Brown argued against it. He concluded as follows:

"In conclusion, I have only to add that I have satisfied my own mind, and I trust the mind of the Court, that the statute requiring the test oath is in violation of the Constitution of the United States, and is for that reason void. And that the Divine law and the laws of nations agree, that when war is at an end and peace is proclaimed, or amnesty and pardon granted to the vanquished as to the application in this case, *all the past must be buried in oblivion*, and no one must be called to account for what was done during its continuance. And that he who forfeits the property of those who have made peace, for acts done during hostilities, violates the law of nations; while he who sheds the blood of those who have conformed to the terms of the capitulation after hostilities have ended, 'sheds the blood of war in peace,' and violates not only the law of nations, but the law revealed by the living God."

Pestiferous Journalism.

From the Chicago Journal.

There are two classes of public journals that are making themselves supremely ridiculous, if not positively mischievous. The one class perpetually bellows for the dispersion of Congress by the President; the other class, with equal vociferation, demands the impeachment of the President by Congress. Now, of course both of these classes of public journals do not mean all they say, although they say all they mean.

Anything for a commotion. Anything for a sensation. Anything to keep the blood a-fire. Anything to stir up a tumult of the people. Anything that will upheave, undermine, overturn and pull down. And yet there is to be no responsibility, no reckoning.

Whose business is it? Who cares? The law is impotent. The police are powerless. There is no redress for him who has lost his good name, although he may recover a ten-penny nail if it can be proven to be feloniously purloined. In public life it is no better. This is the thought of this article—this the point of this invective. The public Press of this country is getting to be hopefully effervescent. We say hopefully. There is no cure for this slam-bang, butcher-knife, mad-dog style of journalism, but—itself! It is self-corrective. The poison gets to be so poisonous that it becomes at last a antidote. Those public journals that cry out every morning so ravenously and red-handedly are sufficiently rampageous to make themselves ridiculous. Otherwise they would be mischievous. The very extravagance of their demands deadens the effects of them. This is true, at least, in a community like this, where the people are not so lightheaded as to be carried about by every editorial tempest that blows upon them from the columns of their newspaper. Our people, let us hope, are made of a sterner stuff and of a more sagacious brain than to be whizzed out of their convictions by the *argumentum ad invidia* of a gaseous-headed editor. No man in whiskers and no woman out of short clothes can believe for a moment that there is any exigency that excuses this clause for the impeachment of the President or the dispersion of Congress. Every person of straight head and honest heart recoils from the carrying out of such menaces with indignant horror. But let these menaces be ever so harmless in their effect, and ever so ridiculous in themselves, they are a stigma upon and a stench about the nostrils of our American civilization. It is true that the journal which slashes around in the foolish fashion which we advert to, soon loses all its influence over the public mind, and is as innocent of effect in the direction of its efforts as the old kite is impotent for evil as it flutters on the limb. Nevertheless, such a journal is a reproach upon journalism and a dishonor to the age. And while this sort of a newspaper may bang-whang daily without any serious influence upon the public mind hereabouts, there is a public mind which is peculiarly susceptible to such appeals and peculiarly potent for mischief if it should heed them. We mean the public mind of the South. *The present refractory and inflammable temper of the Southern Press is attributable most of all to a similar exhibition of bad blood and bile by the Northern Press.* Like begets like. The organs of the ex-slaveholders were mild spoken enough when the war came to an end. They "accepted the situation," &c. But what with the leniency at Washington and the insanity of the organs of the villainous Cops, there is no holding in the fire of the Southern heart. The martial fire may have smouldered down, but the rhetorical fire blazes up as furiously as ever. When the ex-rebel editors saw the blood-and-thunder phraseology which animated the columns of Northern public journals, they went immediately and wrote likewise. And now we have this style of journalism echoing back and forth from South to North, and from North back to South again. So that when we consider the impressibility of the Southern masses, we have reason to apprehend mischief from the unharnessed behavior of the Southern press. In this sense the mad-cap press is mischievous. Herein is our peril, and those public journals at the North that cry havoc, dispense bloody instructions and invoke the spirit of revolution for the attainment of their purposes, are taking upon themselves a terrible and stupendous responsibility.

POLITICAL REMINISCENCES.

Two Chapters from the Recollections of a Political Journalist.

How New-York was Represented at Albany Thirty Years Ago.

CHAPTER II.

In 1825 a political tornado swept through the State, utterly demolishing the Van Buren, or Democratic Party. The New-York delegation consisted of James Benedict, Gilbert Coutant, Clarkson Crolius, Maltby Gelston, Samuel L. Gouverneur, John Morss, Jonathan E. Robinson, David Seaman, Ira B. Wheeler and George Zabriskie. Mr. Gouverneur, a son-in-law of President Monroe, was a brilliant, impassioned speaker. He was upright, patriotic, genial and popular. He was subsequently Postmaster in this City, and died within the last year, where he had long resided, in Virginia, dying as he had lived, faithful to the Union. Several members of this House (then young men) rose to eminence—among whom were Ambrose L. Jordon and Samuel Stevens, distinguished lawyers, the former residing when he died in this City, and the latter in Albany. Mr. Verplanck, while he was in the Court for the Correction of Errors, remarked to me that Mr. Stevens was always better prepared for the argument of his cases than any lawyer in the State. Herman J. Quackenboss, a member from Delaware County, has had the singular experience of representing three different constituencies in the Assembly—first from Delaware, then from Greene, and afterward from New-York. He was also four years in the Senate from Greene and Delaware. Mr. Quackenboss, not a very old man, now resides in Saratoga.

In 1826 the State relapsed, the Democracy carrying the Assembly by a large majority. The City delegation was divided politically. Stephen Allen then made his first appearance in the Legislature. Mr. Allen was a self-made man, with a clear head and a sound heart. He brought industry, intelligence and integrity with him into the Assembly, leaving a good record behind him. Mr. Allen, though cold and stern in look and manner, relaxed and warmed in conversation. He enjoyed quiet, cosy evenings with a friend, over a single glass of toddy. How pleasantly the remembrance of those social evenings at Cruttenden's come back over the chasm of twenty-five dead and buried years! Mr. Cruttenden was of a refined, cultivated, genial nature. At his table all the intellectually great assembled. Its history—its after-dinner conversations, rich, racy and sparkling—should have been preserved. Mr. Cruttenden himself was the impersonation of classical humor. Good things dropped from his lips without effort. One evening I was sitting with Mr. Granger and Mr. Cruttenden. The former remarked that many succeeded by using "soft soap" freely. "Yes," replied Mr. C., "but it is in bad *taste*—there is too much *lie* in it."

Stephen Allen and his wife lost their lives by the burning of the steamer *Henry Clay* off Yonkers.

Alderman Brasher was again at Albany, enjoying at the table of that prince of hosts, Mr. Cruttenden, his soup, his sherry, his venison and his jokes. Elisha W. King was in the delegation, along with Francis Cooper. Aaron Vanderpoel, then of Columbia, now of this City, came into public life with this Legislature. Gen. Root was reelected. Alexander Sheldon, who had been Speaker twenty years earlier, was also in this House. Francis Granger came also first into the Legislature in 1826. He was almost the first man elected in this State after the Southern mode of self-nomination. He has since served in the Legislature and in Congress. He was Postmaster-General under Gen. Harrison, as his father was under Mr. Madison. Than Francis Granger the people never had a more enlightened, upright or patriotic representative.

In 1827 the New-York delegation had quite a show of new men, such as Abraham Cargill, Jonathan I. Coddington, Gilbert Coutant, Joseph Pigoot, Alpheus Sherman, (afterward Senator, and recently deceased,) and Thomas R. Smith. Major Smith was a handsome, dashing, amiable man, who has resided for more than forty-five years in Washington. I knew him first as an officer of Marines, at Sackett's Harbor, in 1814. Alderman Brasher and Charles Town were in this House. The Alderman ov[illegible] land in St. Lawrence County, where a town [illegible] his name. He visited St. Lawrence in Sum[illegible] and on one occasion, while driving in his gig [illegible] the Canadian shore, a rough-looking chap, [illegible] a French pony, bare-back, with a rope halter, rode up by the side of the chaise and accosted the Alderman thus: "How are you, Alderman?" "Very well, Sir. Good morning." "I am in no hurry. When are you going to pass a law abolishing imprisonment for stealing?" "Why do you care about such a law?" "Because I want to visit my friends." "Where are you from?" "From the States?" "Which State?" "From the State Prison in Vermont last." "Well," replied the Alderman, "you are an original. But how did you know me?" "How did I know *you*, Phil. Brasher? Why I should know your hide in a tan yard. Good bye, Phil. When you get to New-York tell old Hays I shall be down on him for injuring my character. I'm not the man to be accused of *petty* larceny."

The New-York delegation was reconstructed in 1828. Two marked men came in, viz.: Ogden Hoffman and Robert Emmet. We all know what an eloquent, brilliant man Ogden Hoffman was. He now sat in the seat his father occupied in 1791, and for five successive years. Mr. Emmet was a son of Thomas Addis Emmet, and a most accomplished man—radiant, genial and mirthful. He cannot be an old man yet, though his friends see too little of him. Saul Alley, a tall, slim man, strikingly like Henry Clay, was in this House, as was Alderman Shrivers Parker, with Messrs. Al. Burtis, Cargill, Isaac Dyckman and Samuel Smith. Several members of this House became prominent men, viz.: Benjamin F. Butler, of Albany; Abijah Mann, Jr., (now of this City,) of Herkimer; N. P. Tallmadge, of Dutchess; Luther Bradish, of Franklin; A. C. Paige, of Schenectady; B. P. Johnson, of Oneida; Trumbull Cary, of Genesee. Elisha Williams and Francis Granger were in this House. Gen. Root was Speaker.

There was a strong infusion of new elements of character in the delegation of 1829. There was more of *individuality* than usual. Mordecai Myers, who was a Captain of the Thirteenth United States Infantry in the War of 1812, was a short, thick-set man, reasonably capable, and very complacent. Peter S. Titus, who had been an Alderman, was a large, bland gentleman of excellent character, with good sense and integrity. Nathan T. Arnold, a small dry-goods merchant from Greenwich-street, was a pleasant, active, social man. Aaron O. Dayton, a lawyer, was a sort of "singed cat," worth more, in ability, than he seemed. Though showing decided talent, I believe he subsided into a Department Clerkship.

John Van Beuren (not the "Prince") was a pompous man, his speeches, "full of sound and fury, signifying nothing." On one occasion, after a flourishing preface to a resolution he was about to offer, he thus addressed a page: "Ganymede, convey this missive to the Speaker's rostrum." But the jewel of the delegation was Charles L. Livingston, a frank, generous, and really chivalrous gentleman. With the advantages of an attractive person, high cultivation and popular manners, he immediately became the favorite of the House, of which in 1839 he was chosen Speaker, (making a most capable presiding officer,) from which he was transferred to the Senate. As a legislator, politician and friend, Charles L. Livingston was as true as steel or flint. An incident illustrates his character. In this House a Western member of some notoriety, of whom Mr. Livingston thought ill, drew a seat next to him. Finding himself with an obnoxious neighbor, Mr. L. walked off, making propositions of exchange with several members, who, apparently for the reason, declined; but he finally found a member in an inconvenient back seat, who, for $10, consented to sit by the obnoxious individual. The seat which Mr. Livingston vacated was one of the best in the House. Some days afterward Mr. Livingston and the member referred to were placed upon a select committee relating to "Mock Auctions." Mr. Livingston at first intended to decline, but as this was quite inconsistent with his sense of duty, he submitted. The Committee was called together in the evening at Mr. Livingston's apartments at "Cruttenden's." From "labor", the Committee was invited to "refreshment," always bountiful where C. L. Livingston was concerned. The obnoxious member quietly declined the Chairman's hospitalities. The Committee was convened again at Mr. Livingston's rooms, and another sumptuous board was spread, of which *all* were so cordially urged to partake that the invitation was accepted. On the following day Mr. Livingston paid $25 to get back his original seat, and a friendship grew up between them, the sweet remembrance of which brightens the declining years of the writer of this article, who, as will be conjectured, was the member "first hated, next endured, and then embraced."

The session of 1830 added two or three remarkable men to the New-York delegation. Messrs. Livingston, Titus, &c., were reëlected. The Delegation was divided politically, a "Working Men's Party" having helped the Whigs to elect Silas M. Stilwell, Gideon Tucker, Ebenezer Ford, and, I believe George Curtis, a brother of Edward Curtis, who was afterward Member of Congress, Collector and intimate friend of Mr. Webster. Silas M. Stilwell was an industrious, ambitious member, who spoke much and wrote more. His elaborate reports on abolishing imprisonment for debt, internal improvements, &c., were compilations evincing patient research. His manner and style of speaking and writing, at first, were far from faultless, but he determined to improve, and did improve. He was, in 1836, a candidate of the Whig Party for Lieutenant-Governor. Dennis McCarty was, as his name clearly indicates, an Irishman. He was more—he was, not in Parliamentary language, but literally—an honorable gentleman. Like his Irish predecessor, Mr. Heeny, Mr. McCarty was genial and liked his joke at dinner, but was very grave and dignified in the Assembly. While at Albany the first idea of Temperance for Irishmen was suggested, and a meeting was held to promote the object, one evening, in the large octagon room of the Eagle Tavern, where Mr. McCarty boarded. Several Catholic clergymen were present. The late Nicholas Devereau, of Utica, took the lead. The evils of intemperance, to which so many Irishmen fell victims, were glowingly presented. All concurred heartily in the movement; but as they were breaking up, servants came in with a steaming bowl of hot whisky punch! Several earnest appeals were made to Mr. McCarty to send it back; but he replied: "It's quite out of the question; you would make me commit a breach of hospitality. It's the bad liquor the poor creatures poison themselves with that should be reformed. You are forgetting that an Irishman lost his life by refusing his drink! Let us teach temperance by precept." The temptation was too strong for Irishmen. The whisky punch conquered, and temperance was postponed for many years. Francis Granger and Luther Bradish were members of this Assembly. Philo C. Fuller, subsequently Senator, member of Congress and Comptroller, came first into public life in 1830.

The only changes in the New-York Delegation in 1831 were Nathaniel Jarvis, Dudley Selden and Isaac L. Varian. Mr. Jarvis was a large man, with strong common sense. Mr. Selden was a brilliant man in his profession and as a legislator. He died in Paris, where his accomplished widow still resides. Mr. Varian was a self-made man, than whom there are none better. He had been Alderman, and became Mayor of New-York, discharging every duty with integrity; but he had little respect for the King's English. His spelling was very arbitrary. Here is a specimen: "Mr. Varian gives notis that he will, on some futer day, introduse a bill to mend the Law relative to the Inspection of Flower in the City of New-York." John C. Spencer was a member of this Assembly. The largest man in the House was Coe S. Downing, of Brooklyn. Col. Stone, of the *Commercial Advertiser*, indicated him as "the gentleman with a broad transom." George R. Davis, of Troy, was a member. He had been a Federal member of a former House, and did not always work easy in his Democratic harness. One day, after *balking* a little, he came to me (I was reporting for my journal) and said: "I am losing caste with the Regency; won't you blow me up?" I did him that favor, and the next day he came round to say that he was "all right now," but he added: "Give me another dig when you have a good opportunity." We never meet without a pleasant reminder of old times. He is in the "slippered pantaloon" phase of life now.

Several new men came to the Assembly from New-York in 1832. Charles L. Livingston was Speaker. Judah Hammond, a heavy-bearded, solemn man, Philip E. Milldollar, Mindert Van Schaick, a worthy Albany Dutchman, of large fortune, who died recently on the corner of Fifth-avenue and Fourteenth-street, and John McKeon, a young lawyer of much promise, (older now, but always buoyant and genial,) were in this House. Mr. Granger was again a member. George W. Patterson, of Livingston, who served with honor and usefulness for several years as a member, and who presided as Speaker and Lieutenant-Governor over both Houses. It would be well for the State if it had more representatives like Geo. W. Patterson, or when they find such, that they were kept constantly in the public service. Men like Lieut.-Gov. Patterson create an honest atmosphere. Their presence rebukes corruption. How legislation has degenerated!

There was a large infusion of new men from New-York in 1833. Richard Cromwell, (fast Quaker but good man,) a dry goods merchant of the Ninth Ward; Thomas Hertell, a worthy man, but a follower of "Tom Paine;" Robert H. Morris, afterwards Mayor; Benjamin Ringgold, from Tammany Hall and the "Pewter Mug," a bluff but honest man, and Minthorne Tompkins, a son of Gov. Tompkins, were new members. Charles L. Livingston was again Speaker.

In the Assembly of 1834 there was a majority of new men from New-York. They were Messrs. Degrauw, Dusenbury, Thomas Hertell, Henry Hone, John McKeon, Robert H. Morris, Benjamin Ringgold and Minthorne Tompkins, a son of Gov. Tompkins. Mr. Hertell was a teacher of Atheism, but a man of integrity and good morals. His great mission was to abolish clergymen, and he finally succeeded in getting a resolution adopted refusing to pay them for opening the sessions with prayer. But the clergy beat him by officiating without pay. Mr. McKeon was a youthful, gentlemanly, useful member. "Ben." Ringgold was a burly, wolfish looking, but a genial man, representing the "Pewter Mug." Everybody liked him. R. H. Morris was an energetic, driving member, who subsequently became Recorder.

In 1835, the New-York Delegation was strangely constituted, men of "various colors," politically, and of diversified character, being mixed up, some of whom were elected on the Tammany and others on the "Working Men's" Ticket. Of the latter, Thomas Hertell and Job Haskell, a carman. Job was inflated with his success, tried to be a reformer, but failed. The Tammany men were Andrew C. Wheeler, Prosper M. Wetmore, James I. Roosevelt, Jr., Benjamin Ringgold, Christopher C. Rice, H. I. Quackenboss, Thomas N. Carr, Charles Henry Hall and Charles P. Clinch. The characters and career of most of these gentlemen, some of whom survive, are known; not now youthful and dashing, but with work in them yet. Gen. Wetmore was a favorite of the late Gov. Marcy. Mr. Roosevelt was often pitted in debate with Derick Sibley, a "rough-hewer" from Rochester. Mr. Hall was a large real estate owner in Harlem, and brother of the late Prescott Hall. C. C. Rice was an Irishman, with Counsellor Phillips' manner in a small way. He afterwards was, I belive, a Purser in the Navy. Charles P. Clinch, for many years Deputy, and now Acting Collector of the Port, was and is "a gentleman and a scholar." He was associated with Hallock, Dr. Drake and other literary celebrities of that day. He indulged the poetic humor, occasionally, when in the Assembly. Among other efforts was a dramatic description of the prominent members of the Legislature. I remember the couplet for his close friend, "Charlie Livingston," who was then in the Senate:

"Do pray, of Charles Livingston, make a *stock actor!*
He plays 'Nature's Nobleman' all the year round."

Tammany Hall sent a full delegation to the Assembly in 1835, headed by Mr. Clinch. Messrs. Wetmore, Ringgold and Hertell were also reëlected. Of the new members, Francis B. Cutting, then a distinguished lawyer, was an able, upright and eloquent legislator. [In those days legislative integrity was the rule—now, unfortunately, the exception. In some recent years both branches have been shamefully corrupt.] Ezra S. Conner was a printer, type-founder and good man; Peter A. Cowdry was a respectable lawyer; John T. Morgan an intelligent and respected gentleman; George Sharp, a genial good fellow; Jesse West, a cooper and a worthy man; Luther Bradish, Preston King, Richard P. Marvin, George P. Barker, and John Stryker, were members of that House.

In the Assembly of 1837 there was an odd mingling of men and politics. Democrats, Whigs and Workingmen were sandwiched. Messrs. Clinch, Cutting and Hertell were reelected. The Whigs sent Morris Franklin, an amiable gentleman; Henry Andrew, a carpet merchant, and well-meaning man; John I. Labagh, James W. Tucker, George Zabriskie, (a worthy Knickerbocker,) Anson Willis, a schoolmaster; Robert Townsend, Jr., Clinton Roosevelt, Thomas G. Talmadge and J. I. M. Valentine were in the delegation.

In 1838 a political hurricane sweeping through the State, overwhelmed the Democratic Party. It was the first signal defeat of the old "Albany Regency" since 1824. The New-York Assembly delegation was composed of able but inexperienced men, first among whom was David B. Ogden, (a member twenty years earlier,) distinguished in his profession, mature in years, of irreproachable character, and with the advantages of a commanding person. There was but a sprinkling of Democratic members. Mr. Ogden, with all his talents and knowledge, was confiding even to credulity, and as guileless as a child; but when roused, was intellectually strong. Willis Hall came into public life with this Legislature. He, as is known, was subsequently Attorney-General, and a man of much promise; but his career was suddenly terminated by paralysis, from the effects of which he has ever since lingered, still residing, I believe, in this city.

Adoniram Chandler was a printer, and the second President of the New-York Typographical Society. He was also President of the American Institute. Noah Cooke was a thorough politician, with great power for ward organizations, and of indomitable will. He was a commission merchant. Samuel B. Ruggles, then a young man with bright prospects and high cultivation, was imbued deeply with the spirit of progress, and an enthusiastic Erie Canal champion. His canal reports in the House, and afterward as a Canal Commissioner, constitute a valuable portion of the archives of the State. But with all his talent and genius, Mr. Ruggles was no speaker, and could not, when assailed, as he was frequently, defend himself. Mr. Benjamin F. Silliman, then a member from Brooklyn, in a letter to Judge William Kent, alluded to the fact that when Mr. Ruggles was pitched into, rough shod, by Abijah Mann, he could not say a word for himself, sitting "dumb before his shearers." Judge Kent in reply, said: "It is too bad that 'Samival' (Mr. Ruggles) cannot pay back blow for blow, what he gets in debate. But, 'Benjie,' *you* must speak for him, as a friend like *you* did, in a memorable case reported in the Book of Numbers, xxii., 28, 29, 30." Thus the joke was turned upon "Benjie," but we all had a good laugh over it. Mr. Silliman is now United States District-Attorney, and, as ever, the "right man in the right place." Mr. Ruggles goes on his mission of progress, sometimes practically—sometimes "seeing visions," but always with laudable intentions.

This brings us down to a generation still extant. I have omitted many curious legislative incidents that might wound descendants of those to whom they relate. The *moral* to be drawn from all this is, that legislation and legislators have, within thirty years, become sadly demoralized. There is not in these times that high sense of official responsibility and legislative integrity that pervaded earlier legislation. Formerly the *suspicion* of corruption in a member would have put him "into Coventry," while *knowledge* of such an offence would have insured the expulsion of the offender. Now "bribery and corruption" prevail to an extent greater than existed in the worst days of the Parliament of England, where, happily for England, the practice has been reformed, as it must be here, or corruption will undermine the Government. No measure, however meritorious, escapes the attention of "strikers." Venal members openly solicit appointment on paying committees. In the better days of legislation, when no unlawful motive existed, it was considered *indelicate* in a member to indicate to the speaker any preference about committees. The evil has been growing, each year being worse than the preceding, until reform is sternly demanded. Could the secret history of the present Legislature be exposed to the public gaze, popular indignation would be awakened to a degree heretofore unknown. In the Assembly everything was struck at. Not even a religious charity found exemption. The sources of rapacious corruption were the Assembly Railroad Committee, and the Committee on Cities and Villages. I say this upon reliable authority, to correct the *Tribune* and the Times, in both of which journals this Legislature is commended for its integrity. That there were honest and honorable members in both Houses, by whose integrity and firmness much bad legislation was arrested, is true. The Senate, fortunately, presents an inflexible majority of upright members; while in the House, the "ring" was formidable enough to put through whatever paid or promised to pay liberally, in defiance and derision of the efforts of an honest minority. In the face of notorious and shameless corruption, it is unjust to honest members to say, as the *Tribune* did on Thursday, that if the "same men could be returned next year, we should have a *magnificent* Legislature." That many of the present members should be returned I admit, but there should be discrimination. The black sheep should be rejected. Districts represented on the purchasable committees, at least, should send better men.

But a physician who describes a disease should *prescribe* a remedy. In this case it is difficult. Insufficiency of compensation is one cause of legislative dishonesty. A member who receives from the State, for his services, less than is absolutely necessary to pay his expenses, is wronged, and therefore subjected to temptation. When $3 per day was fixed in the Convention as the limit, good board was obtained for $5, $6, and $7 per week. Now it costs, to live respectably, $20, $25, and $30 per week. This is both unjust and unwise. And what was regarded as beneficial in respect to single Assembly Districts, has proved the reverse. It would be better, any way, to return to the General Ticket system. With a reasonable compensation for legislative services, and the selection of members from counties instead of districts, we should have improved Houses of Assembly. Nor has the popular idea of brief terms for Senators worked well. The Senate would be stronger and more independent and useful, by enlarging the districts and extending the term to four years.

Fortunately, a Constitutional Convention is to be chosen in 1867. The defects in our present chart, indicated by experience and observation, can be remedied, if the people send able, enlightened and honest men to the Convention.

Joshua Dewey is the oldest surviving member of the House of Assembly. He represented Otsego County in 1798 and 1799. He resided, when I last heard from him, in Brooklyn. I think that James Powers, of Catskill, is the next oldest surviving member. He was, later in life, a member of the Senate, and still resides where I first knew him, sixty-five years ago, at Catskill.

Of the Senators, up to 1822, when the Constitution was amended, I do not know a survivor, unless it be David C. Judson, of St. Lawrence.

Of the Senate of 1823, John A. King, John Cramer, Heman J. Redfield, and I believe, Alvin Bronson, survive. T. W.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE TRUE HISTORY OF A LITTLE RAGAMUFFIN. By the author of Reuben Davidger's Adventures: New-York, Harper & Brothers.

It seems strange that a writer possessing the power which Mr. Greenwood has, should be compelled to labor for years and then gain recognition by a lucky hit in a daily journal. The "True History of a Little Ragamuffin" is precisely in the style of that famous sketch, "A Night in a London Work-house." It takes up the little vagabond while he yet has a refuge called by courtesy a home; tells how he was driven adrift by a cruel stepmother and a harsh father, and alike besotted; shows how he became initiated into that thieving band of juveniles which infest the great metropolis; follows him until he is thrown under the patronage of a burglar, who protects him for a time in order to make use of him in a house-breaking scheme, rescues him from this villany just in time for him to grow into a well-to-do farmer in Australia. Mr. Greenwood depicts all the phases of the lowest life in London with evident fidelity and truthfulness, but hardly a shade of that humor which abounds in Dickens' works lights up his narrative, which is so sombre and gloomy as to be really oppressive and almost repulsive. The proper mission of such a work as this is to draw attention to the deplorable condition of that class in London whose life it so graphically depicts, and it failed of its evident aim if it did not help forward the work of ameliorating the condition of all vagabonds and ragamuffins. As a story it has but little plot. Parents at all careful regarding what their children may read, will take good care to see that the work does not find its way into juvenile libraries, for the series of adventures through which the "Little Ragamuffin" passes possesses a charm which might blind a young reader to the real badness and misery of the life the hero leads.

ADRIFT IN DIXIE; OR, A YANKEE OFFICER AMONG THE REBELS. With an Introduction by Edmund Kirke. New-York: Carleton.

It is to be hoped that there may be more of truth inside this volume than is to be found upon its outside. There it bears the simple title, "*Adrift in Dixie.* By Edmund Kirke;" whereas all that the writer named has done is to furnish an excessively vapid introduction to a narrative by Lieut. Henry L. Estabrook of a forty days' experience in Dixie. Lieut. Estabrook, who belonged to the Twenty-sixth Massachusetts Volunteers, was taken prisoner at the battle of Berryville, Virginia, in September, 1864, and while on his way South succeeded in escaping from his guard. After forty days' wandering, by the kindly aid of the negroes, he made his way within the Union lines again. The most singular feature of his story is that he could have spent that length of time within the rebel lines without meeting more of exciting adventure than he records. Scores of escaped prisoners have told, through the newspapers, experiences more remarkable by far than anything he has to tell, but there is nevertheless simplicity and frankness about Lieut. Estabrook's narrative which will gain it readers. Mr. Carleton has done his best to make the volume externally attractive, and in this respect it is all that could be wished for.

THE ASIATIC CHOLERA; ITS ORIGIN AND SPREAD IN ASIA, AFRICA AND EUROPE. By R. Nelson, M. D. New-York: W. A. Townsend.

EPIDEMIC CHOLERA; ITS MISSION AND MYSTERY, HAUNTS AND HAVOCS, PATHOLOGY AND TREATMENT. By a Former Surgeon in the Service of the Honorable East India Company. New-York: Carleton.

Here are two more additions to the choleraic literature of the day. Dr. Nelson, the author of the one first named, was Health Commissioner of Montreal during the first two invasions of the epidemic in 1832 and 1834, and has also been President of the Medical Board for the District of which the city named is the centre. His treatise is rather diffuse, and too much taken up with the discussion of absurd remedies administered by empirics; but it nevertheless contains many valuable suggestions, particularly regarding the conditions under which opium should be administered. The "practical handy-book" of "a former surgeon in the service of the honorable East India Company" can be read with safety if you have your family physician at your elbow, well provided with remedies usually administered in cases of cholera.

THE WORKS OF RIGHT HON. EDMUND BURKE. Revised Edition. Vol. VI. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

As each succeeding volume of this superb edition of the works of the great English statesman has appeared, we have referred to the undertaking in terms which leave hardly anything more to be said. Students of the history of the times in which Burke lived, and which were fraught with such important events to America, may rest assured that no handsomer edition than this of his matchless orations and state papers will ever appear here or in England. They may add it to their libraries with the assurance that it will never be superseded. This, the sixth volume, comprises letters written for the most part between the years 1773 and 1797. They include that written to Mr. Fox, on the American war, (Oct. 8, 1777,) also that to the Marquis of Rockingham, with addresses to the King, and the British Colonists in North America, in relation to the measures of government in the American contest, and a proposed secession of the Opposition from Parliament." (Jan. 1777.)

PHARMACEUTICAL DIRECTORY OF ALL THE CRUDE DRUGS NOW IN GENERAL USE. Their Etymology and Names in Alphabetical Order. By John Rudolphy. New-York: Wm. Radde.

The compiler is right in pronouncing this manual "a most necessary and indispensable hand-book for every druggist, physician, and the intelligent public in general." It gives the botanical, English, pharmaceutical and German names of each drug, and in the four parts into which the book is divided each name takes its turn in being alphabetically arranged, so that any one who knows a drug by one title can easily ascertain either or all the other four by which it is known. The work is evidently the result of careful and painstaking labor.

POOR MATT; OR THE CLOUDED INTELLECT: By Jean Ingelow. Boston: Roberts & Brothers.

This touching story which first appeared in the columns of a foreign religious periodical, is one of the best ever written by this author, already so popular with American readers. The style in which the simple narrative is told is pure, direct and unambitious. And if the sketch is not founded upon some incident in real life, it certainly carries with it all the force of fact.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A CANARY BIRD. New-York: A. D. F. Randolph.

A Canary bird tells the story of its life in this pretty little book in a manner which is sure to make all who may keep these domestic pets careful and kind in their treatment of them. It is just the book for children.

Books Received.

The Life of Benjamin Silliman, M. D., LL. D., late Professor of Chemistry, Geology and Mineralogy in Yale College, Founder and Editor of the *American Journal of Science and the Arts*, &c., &c. By George P. Fisher, Professor in Yale College. 2 vols, crown 8vo, with fine portrait and other illustrations. New-York: Chas. Scribner & Co.

Temperance: Recollections, Labors, Defeats, Triumphs. An Autobiography. By Rev. John Marsh, D. D., Secretary to the three first National Temperance Conventions, and thirty years Corresponding Secretary and Editor of the *American Temperance Union*. 1 vol., 12mo. New-York: Charles Scribner & Co.

Lectures on the History of the Jewish Church, from Samuel to the Captivity. By A. P. Stanley, D. D., author of "Siani and Palestine." 1 vol., 8vo, maps and illustrations. New-York: Charles Scribner & Co.

History of England from the Fall of Wolsey to the Death of Elizabeth. By Jas. A. Froude, M. A., of Exeter College, Oxford. Vols. v and vi. From the fourth London edition. In crown, 8vo. New-York: Charles Scribner & Co.

The True History of a Little Ragamuffin. By the author of "The Adventures of Reuben Davidger." 8 vo. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

Miss Majoribanks. A Novel. By Mrs. Oliphant, author of "Chronicles of Carlingford," "The Perpetual Curate," "Agnes," "Life of Edward Irving," "The Days of my Life," "The Laird of Norlaw," &c. 8vo. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

Maxwell Drewitt. A Novel. By F. G. Trafford, author of "George Geith," "Phemie Keller," &c. 8vo. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

Short Sermons to Newsboys; with a History of the Formation of the Newsboys' Lodging-House. 1 vol., 16mo. With illustrations. 350 pages. New-York: Charles Scribner & Co.

Dickens' Life of Joseph Grimaldi, the Clown. His Life and Adventures. Written out from Grimaldi's own manuscript and notes, which he left in the hands of his executor at the time of his death. By Charles Dickens. One volume, 8vo. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers.

Gilbert Rugge. A novel. By the author of "A First Friendship." 8vo. New York: Harper & Brothers.

The Harvest of the Sea: A contribution to the Natural and Economic History of the British Food Fishes. By James G. Bertram. With fifty illustrations. One large vol., 8vo, 520 pp., cloth. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Homes Without Hands: Being a Description of the Habitations of Animals, classed according to their principles of construction. By Rev. J. G. Wood, M. A., F. L. S., author of the "Illustrated Natural History," &c. One vol., large 8vo, 21 full-page drawings and 85 illustrations; 632 pp., cloth. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

The Treasury of Bible Knowledge: Being a dictionary of the books, persons, places, events, and other matters of which mention is made in Holy Scriptures; intended to establish its authority and illustrate its contents. By Rev. John Ayre, M. A., of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge; with 15 full-page engravings, 5 colored maps, and many hundred woodcuts. One vol., thick 18mo, 944 pp., cloth. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Works of the Right Honorable Edmund Burke. Vol. VI. Crown 8vo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

History of Usury—From the earliest period to the present time. B. J. B. C. Murray, Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 8 vo., pp. 158.

Roebuck—A novel. 12mo. pp. 329. New-York: M. Doolady.

Petroleum—A History of the Oil Region of Venango County, Pennsylvania. 12mo, pp. 300.

Studies upon the Harmony of the Three Dispensations of Grace—By a Layman of the Diocese of Maryland. 12mo, pp. 140. New-York: James Pott.

The Resurrection of the Dead—Considered in the Light of History, Philosophy and Divine Revelation. By Rev. Hiram Matteson, D. D. Philadelphia: Parkenpine & Higgins.

Hospital Life in the Army of the Potomac—By William Howell Reed. 12mo, pp. 200. Boston: W. V. Spencer.

Epidemic Cholera: Its Mission and Mystery; Haunts and Havocs, Pathology and Treatment. By a former surgeon in the service of the East India Company. 12mo, pp. 120. New-York: Carleton.

Poems of Home and Abroad. By W. P. Tomlinson. 12mo, pp. 156. New-York: Hilton & Co.

The Queen's Favorite; or, The Price of a Crown. An historical romance of the Fifteenth Century. 12mo, pp. 364. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers.

A History of the Gipsies, with specimens of the Gipsy language. By Walter Simson. Edited, with preface, introduction and notes, and a disquisition on the past, present and future of Gipsydom, by James Simson. New-York: M. Doolady.

Memoirs of the Life of Right Hon. Richard Brinsley Sheridan. By Thomas Moore. 2 vols. 12mo, pp. 642.

Anecdote of Gen. Pillsbury.

The Cooperstown *Freeman's Journal* makes, in reference to Gen. Pillsbury and the Albany Penitentiary, a text for the following story:

Last Friday, after reading the above extract in the *Argus* of that day, we met Gen. Pillsbury, in company with Judge A. J. Parker, of Albany, in our streets, they having business before Judge Nelson at chambers. During a pleasantly-spent evening with a few friends, Gen. Pillsbury was drawn into the narration of an interesting personal incident, by the question as to whether any prisoner had ever attempted his life? He stated that such was not the case, but it was not premeditated. While Superintendent of the Connecticut Prison, one of his Deputies reported that a certain prisoner refused to come out of his cell after dinner, and had defied the discipline of the prison.

He was a powerful fellow, weighing about 250 pounds, and when asked by Gen. P. whether he had sent a defiant message to him, he said "yes, and you had better keep out of my cell." The Superintendent unlocked his door, entered his cell, seized him by the coat collar, and in dragging him out received two stabs from a short bladed shoe knife, one of which came within a fraction of an inch of severing a large artery. A feeling of faintness was the first indication he had that he had been stabbed; then observing that his clothes were covered with blood, he thrust the fellow into a cell and went to the prison hospital to have his wounds dressed. The next morning he had the fellow brought into the prison-yard, and asked him why he had committed the assault. He replied that he did not know; it was a sudden fit of anger; he had been kindly treated, and he was very sorry.

He was then told that he must be punished, not in revenge, but because he had done a great wrong, and the discipline of the prison must be maintained, and was ordered to take off his upper garments; he promptly removed them, and without being bound received ten blows from a "cat" well laid on. He said to the Deputy: "I have not been punished half enough—give me ten more." This was forbidden, and he was locked up. The next morning he sent for the Superintendent to come to his cell. On entering it, Griswold, the man's name, exhibiting the greatest contrition and remorse, and on his knees begged Gen. Pillsbury to forgive him, and to have him taken out and given "fifty or a hundred lashes more, or hung," protesting that for eight years' kind treatment he had acted like a brute.

He was assured, while weeping like a child, that his offence had not only been punished all that it would be, but that he was forgiven. The affair coming to the ears of the State Attorney, that officer—against the remonstrances of the Superintendent—had Griswold indicted and tried for assault and attempt to kill; he he was convicted and sentenced to prison for life. This Griswold said was deserved; but Gen. Pillsbury told him that if he would behave himself and serve out his original term—of which there remained four years—and one year on the new term, he would endeavor to have him pardoned by the Legislature, with whom the power rests in that State. On the expiration of the five years, Gen. Pillsbury drew up a petition and told Griswold to sign it, and he would then indorse the application. "No," he said, "I have been justly sentenced, and shall end my days here."

Gen. Pillsbury then made application in his own name—conditioning that he should be taken to Missouri by a brother residing there, a very respectable man of means, (as Griswold himself had once been,) and never return. The pardon was granted, and the brother came on. At first the criminal refused to go with him, but finally consented. In about a year after, while seated one day in his office, who should enter but Griswold, who said: "Well, Mr. Pillsbury, I'm back again; I could stand it no longer out in those damn Missouri swamps, and now you may lock me up, for I know what the terms of release were." He had rather serve in prison in his native State than go free in Missouri. He, however, left the prison with some good advice. Twice has he called on Gen. Pillsbury since the latter has lived in Albany, always professing great esteem and attachment.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

UNFORGOTTEN.

Sweet lady mine, the faded rose
Is often dearer than the flower
Fresh gathered; so each memory grows
More precious than the parting hour;
And all Love's artist hand can give
Of glowing tint and tender shade,
Is with me, that your face may live
In colors that can never fade.

And still my fancy paints you near,
Though all the room is lone and bare;
And oft at eventide I hear
Your phantom footstep on the stair;
A presence in the gathering gloom
Thrills all my pulses with delight,
And seems to glorify the room
With loveliness denied my sight.

And little reck I that long miles
Of smiling lands and foamy sea
Divide us; love at distance smiles,
And holds the willing winds in fee;
And every wind that racks the clouds,
Or gently moulds them in the blue,
Bears love thoughts in tumultuous crowds,
Or softly wafts a prayer for you.

"OLD MURDER."

From All the Year Round.

"There goes Old Murder," said Mr. Miller, the manager of the Old County Bank, as he stood at his window, with his nose resting on the top of the wire blind.

"Old Murder" was the nickname given to Doctor Thatcher by the inhabitants of Crossford. It was a sarcastic name, but used in all good nature; for the old doctor, though somewhat penurious and brusque, was a worthy man who had done his duty and combated death with success and profit for forty years.

Crossford is a pleasant, compact town, and as the doctor drove up the High-street every one saw him. The butcher, among his sheep, pinked with white slashes, took off his hat as he jointed a leg of mutton on his enormous sacrificial crimsoned block. The bookbinder, standing at his press, torturing a volume in his vice, saw him through his window, and, with some scraps of goldleaf in his hair, opened his glass door to watch him. They saw him over the little buttery door at the post-office, and the young men at the draper's discussed him as they unrolled carpets and uncoiled ribbons.

Dr. Thatcher was bound on a visit to his old friend the rector, at Woodcot, a suburb of Crossford; wrapped up in a coarse, threadbare, brown great-coat, with a comforter hiding all but his nose, he drove on in his rickety pony-chaise, his old blind white mare never exceeding her usual pace for any possible provocation. He drove, brooding as he went over old times; old men can only look back—the future has little pleasure for them. With his thick rough gray eyebrows, furrowed frosty face, and big gray whiskers, Dr. Thatcher looked the very type of elderly sagacity.

It was a bright November morning, and the sunshine, like the presence of one we love, shed hope, joy and comfort on the meanest and humblest object.

The doctor was in high spirits, and ripe for gossip. As he rang at the door, a portly, comfortable butler presented himself, and called a page-boy to hold the doctor's horse.

"How are you, Roberts?" said the doctor, with gruff kindliness. "How's the gout? Take less ale; that's my prescription."

The rector's study was a delightful den, walled with sound old books and hung with exquisite water-color sketches by Cox, Copley, Fielding, Turner and Prout—rainy moors, sunny cliffs bathed in pure blue air, enchanted mountains, magic sunsets, and crumbling gable-ended Norman houses. There were rare hot-house flowers on the table, a Venetian glass and rare photographs, old editions of the Elizabethan poets, ivory elephants, little palanquins and Japanese fans. It was the den of a man of refinement, travel, sense and taste. The windows looked out on a broad sweep of soft, green lawn, and a fine cedar tree spread out its vast, dark ledges of boughs in eternal benediction. A bright, lively fire rose in a waving pyramid from the grate, that shone as bright as a Life Guardsman's breastplate. The doctor, growing at the delay, was turning over some photographs of Cornwall, the granite cliffs reproduced with every crack, cleft and splinter, when there came a cheery tap at the window. It was the rector, cheerful as ever, and rejoicing to see his old friend. As the doctor opened the glass door that led out to the lawn, the rector stepped in and shook him by the hands.

"We want you to see George; his throat's bad, doctor," said the rector.

"Very well, then—here I am. Mind, no gratis advice; down in the bill. I earned my experience hard, and I don't mean to part with it gratis."

"No one asked you, doctor," said the rector, who knew his old friend's manner. He rang the bell, and the frightened page-boy entered.

"*Page-boy!*" growled the doctor. "In my time they were called only boys. Get a silver spoon."

The boy went, and returned in a moment with a spoon.

"Now open your mouth. I'm not going to cut your tongue off. Open it wider, Sir."

The doctor held back the boy's tongue with the bowl of the spoon and looked in.

"Bah!" he said. "Mere inflammation. I'll send you a gargle, boy. If it gets worse, why, I can snip off the end of the uvula. There, that'll do, page-boy. When I was young, Buller," said the doctor, as the door closed, and he threw himself back roughly in a sloping arm-chair, "I made this my golden rule—always, if possible, to get my fee when the patient was still in pain. It made the fee larger, and it was paid quicker. I never pretended to refuse fees, and then took them. I only wish I could get my Jack into a better way about these things. Delicacy is thrown away on people; every one is for himself."

The rector laughed, poked the fire, and rubbed his hands. He enjoyed the doctor in his dry, splenetic moods.

"I've come to ask you to dine with the Prices and one or two more, to-night, at seven: plain mutton and a bit of fish, hare soup, and a pudding—no fuss. I don't ask you for show, or to wipe off a debt; but because I like you. Rubber afterward. Your old flame, my sister, will be there, and Letty, of course, or Jack won't hear of it."

"How is your adopted son, doctor?"

"How is he? What, Harkness? Why, strong as a lion, of course; riding, shooting, singing better than any other young man in Surrey. This morning the dear boy insisted on driving tandem—only fancy driving tandem to see patients! Ha, ha! But these are harmless follies. Oh, he'll ferment clear as your dry sherry. How's Mary?"

"Pretty well, thank you. Gone out with the children. Excuse me, doctor, as a great admirer of old jewelry, asking you to let me see that key-ring of yours again off your finger. I always admire it so much—it is really worthy of Cellini."

The doctor was propitiated; his old gray eyes brightened under his white eyebrows. "Only take it off for very old friends. That is the key of my case-book, which my poor dear wife gave me on our wedding-day forty years ago next Spring."

It was a curious ring, of old Italian workmanship. It had originally been the key of the jewel-chest of some nobleman of the house of Medici, for it bore the arms, the three pills, of that dangerous family.

"I should leave you that key when I go under the grass, Buller, but I've promised it to that dear boy, for he'll have all my business, and there's nothing like secrecy with a case-book. Buller, you must walk more—you're getting too stout. How's that eye of yours, by-the-by?" He put the ring on again as he spoke, and rubbed it affectionately with his coat cuff.

"The conjunctiva is still inflamed, and the iris wants expanding."

The doctor darted a crafty look from under his thick eyebrows, then began to hum Paddy Carey—"tum tiddle ti-ti.—But what do you know about irises?"

"Will you come into the conservatory, doctor, and see my Neptunian—you are in no hurry?"

"How do you know? I'm just off to see my sister. Jack is attending her; but she writes me to come and see her too, without his knowing it, for fear he might be offended. Am I ever idle?"

"She'll leave all her money to Jack, I suppose?" said the rector.

"Every penny; but he won't get it for a dozen years, I hope. Do you know, Buller, I am planning something to keep the boy quiet and prudent; for he is rather inclined to be wild. I tell him he shan't marry Letty till he has made two hundred a year by half fees. He'll do it, I'll be bound, in the first year. I pretend to be inexorable. I examine his accounts. I pay no debts. I keep him hard at it—and what is the result? A better boy doesn't breathe in all Surrey. He won't drink spirits—he won't touch cards; yet all the time I'm negotiating for a small estate to give him when he marries; but it kills me parting with hard-earned money."

By this time the doctor and the rector had reached the conservatory, a cheerful room, gay with flowers, with vines trellised over the sloping glass roof, and Chinese caricatures over the fireplace.

"More waste money," grumbled the testy man with the soft heart under the bear's skin; "you'll be having a pinery next."

"Well, and you doctors are paid to cure us, and half the money you get is for putting us to a lingering and expensive death—tut! Ah, it's six of one to half a dozen of the other. I brought you here, doctor, to say something disagreeable, but true—will you bear it?"

"Will I bear it? What did I say when Sir Astley told me once I must have my leg off, after that accident, riding? 'You'll find a saw,' I said, pointing, 'in that third left-hand drawer.' You're a good old friend; come, say away."

The old doctor's manner was, nevertheless, somewhat restless, and a little belied the energy and resolution implied in his words. He twisted his key-ring round anxiously.

The rector's eyes were clear, cold and fixed; his mouth closed, as if he felt some inward pain. He was silent for a moment, then he spoke:

"My dear old friend," he said, "it seems cruel to tell you the truth when you are so happy in your ignorance; but I must use the lancet and wound to heal—you know what profession uses that motto. I feel, from what Robert tells me, and other people who know Crossford well, that the adopted son you love so much and trust so entirely deceives you. He is not going on respectably; he drinks, he gambles, he likes low company, he is going bad; take my word for it; he is better away from Crossford for a time; he is going bad, I am sure he is. He is idle, he is quarrelsome, he runs into debt, he is going fast down hill; he has been too much indulged—"

As a skillful surgeon stays his knife to see if the patient is bearing up or sinking, so the rector stopped to watch his old friend, who had sunk on a chair; at first pale, tremulous and faint, then angry, restless.

"No, no," he said; "I cannot and will not believe it. It is lies—lies! What, my boy, Jack? No, he is full of spirit; he is fond of humor; they call that being quarrelsome and liking low society. Gamble? He won't play even a rubber with me. Idle? Why, he is a slave at business. He is by this time fourteen miles from here—out Ashstead way. Pshaw! Pshaw! I ought to know him."

The rector shook his head. "It is an ungrateful task to convey bitter truths. How can we expect a man to sip medicine as if it were wine? Doctor, what I tell you is too true; every one but you knows it. That adopted son of yours is at the King's Arms this very moment, I am sure, for Roberts told me he saw him there at billiards when he took some books of mine an hour ago to Collingwood's to be bound. He is there every day. He goes to no patient, unless there is a pretty face in the house, or good ale to discuss and smoke over."

The doctor's back was turned as Mr. Buller said this; all at once he turned, with nervous petulance:

"It's lies, lies, *lies!*" he said, flame springing from his eyes. "You kill me by repeating them. You want to bring on a fit, and get your legacy sooner. Tell me again, and kill me at once. I'll go—I'll go at once, myself, and I'll prove it is a lie. The boy's good and honest; he deceives no one. But I see he has enemies, and he must be warned and guarded; and *he shall be, he shall be.*"

When a man repeats an assertion twice, be sure it is a doubtful assertion. Pure truth is simple, humble, unconscious. The doctor's earnestness showed some dawning suspicion of danger, now first taking palpable shape. He was about to leave the conservatory abruptly, but he turned suddenly and pressed his friend's hand:

"I'm not angry with you, Buller, for repeating these scandals. It may be right for me to hear them, to prove they're lies—for I would have Jack's honor pure as ermine—but I say you have given me greater pain than if you had flung unslaked lime into an opthalmic man's eyes—your surgery has been somewhat rough. You shouldn't listen to those ass-fool servants—fat, ignorant, tattling—"

"Miss Paget," cried the page-boy's voice at this moment; and a young lady came running down the passage to the conservatory. Such a tall, graceful girl, with the frank, high spirit and manner of her class; her bright face radiant with innocence, luminous with swift changing expression. In her pretty neat costume, a round black hat, plumed with a grebe's wing, and a silver-gray mohair dress, she looked a very type of English girlhood.

"Good morning, Mr. Buller," she said, offering her hand; "and good morning, uncle Edward. Oh, I'm so glad to find you here. Aunt Fanny is not nearly so well this morning; the medicine doesn't agree with her. Another bottle's come, but cousin Jack hasn't been, though he promised us to come by this. Oh, do come, uncle, and see her. I knew I should find you here."

"Very well, child. What symptoms?"

"Sickness, pain in the throat, sleepiness."

"I'll be there, Letty, in half an hour. I suppose Jack has been detained at Ashstead. You run on, child. I can't take you on, I've got to call at the King's Arms; or stop, I'll take you to the corner of Church-street. Come, quick. Good-bye, Buller; I must take Letty from you. Come, Letty, this is—this is serious about aunt."

II.

The billiard-room at the King's Arms was the haunt of every sot, scamp and swindler in Crossford.

There they all were when the doctor drew hastily up to the door. The pale, sodden, mean, crafty, ignoble faces stared over the dirty blind to see who it was. A cue paused in its stroke; a player stopped as he seized a piece of chalk; the marker stayed as he moved the score-peg; a fat-faced man with large whiskers held his glass of smoking rum-and-water midway in the air. Then broke forth a dozen voices—

"Harkness! Jack! Here's the governor—here's Old Murder—it's your governor come to look for you. Run into the smoking-room, and if he comes here we'll cheek it out for you. Get out of that, my boy."

A bold, indolent-looking young fellow, with large, glossy black whiskers, who was playing, instantly took the alarm, caught up his coat, for he was in his shirt-sleeves, ran into the inner room and slammed the green-baize door behind him, amidst a shout of half-tipsy laughter.

The next moment the front bell rang, and the doctor's voice could be heard.

"Is Mr. Harkness in the billiard-room?"

"Don't know, Sir, I'm sure; I'll see, Sir."

"No, I'll see for myself. I want to leave my chaise here while I go to the library. Let some one hold my horse."

Immediately afterward the old doctor pushed roughly open the swing-door of the billiard-room, and glanced round the place with a contemptuous curiosity. "Morning, gentlemen. Is my son Jack here? Ha! How d'ye do, Travers?"

"No, Sir, we've not seen Mr. Harkness here," said the fat man as he made a carom.

"Don't patronize this sort of thing," said a drunken gauger, who was smoking, with his head leaning on a bag of pyramid balls.

The doctor gave a grunt of relief, and his face brightened as he walked round the room with a sarcastic smile at the beguiling green cloth. As he passed each man he touched his chest, or looked with ironical friendliness into his eyes.

"You've a fatty heart, Travers," he said. "Take care—less brandy. One lung gone, Davies, you know. Early hours—no night air. Liver enlarged, Marker—not so much smoking. Jones, don't be alarmed, but you look as if you'd have a fit, if you don't mind. Harris, you've dropsy coming on—less ale."

The old doctor left the rascals miserable and dejected, as he wished to leave them.

As he mounted his chaise once more, he sang Lillibulero for very joy.

"I knew," he said, "Buller was wrong—idle tattle. Jack wouldn't associate with dregs like that. Jack is a gentleman, and a young man of honor and right feeling. Who should know Jack, if I don't? Who should I trust if I don't trust Jack."

Then he drove straight to his sister's, as much relieved as if a mountain had been lifted off him, and pleased at his own energy and triumph.

III.

The doctor was in high spirits. The haunch of mutton had been hung to a day. Buller had praised his wine. He had won two rubbers, and Letty had sung him his favorite old cavalier song—that manly, vigorous, triumphant outburst of mistaken and self-deceived loyalty—"The King shall enjoy his Own again." As coffee came in at the end of the second game, he discoursed, and told some of his best old stories. One thing only troubled him, and that was his adopted son's absence. "Detained by business, dear boy, no doubt," said the doctor in an important way.

The rector looked mistrustfully at Miss Paget, but she only looked down at the music.

"Uncle," she said, "shall I play your favorite—'My Mother bids me bind my hair?'"

"Do, dear," said the doctor, as he shuffled the cards for a fresh deal. "Mrs. Price, it is your lead."

"Doctor," said Mrs. Price, as the rubber closed, "you know my niece Mary had the measles while she was stopping with the Campbells in Argyllshire. She is coming to us next week."

The doctor darted a shrewd humorous glance at the speaker from the ambush of his gray eyebrows.

"On your honor, tell me, now. Confess. Was it really the measles? You know our Northern friends are rather subject to epidermical attacks, and it may be the *haut ton* in Argyllshire do give it that name."

Mrs. Price laughed good naturedly as she cut the cards to the doctor, and assured him it was really the measles from which her niece had suffered.

"Doctor," said the rector, "you are very prejudiced. It was the fashion, when you were young, to dislike the Scotch; but it is not so now. They are a fine, sturdy, clannish, persevering, well-educated, religious people."

"Pshaw! grinders and screwers, nippers and pinchers, ain't they, Kepstephen? Ugh! I don't like 'em."

"How did I play that, doctor?" said his partner, one of the Prices, a young India officer.

"When old Judge Barrow was once asked how he liked a pudding at my father's house, he replied, 'It's a good pudding, Thatcher, but not a very good pudding.' You played a good game, but not a very good game. Sir, you lost us two tricks by trumping my thirteenth club. And, Sir, may I ask what possible benefit can you derive from constantly repeating Hindostanee phrases? If they are oaths, the custom is ungentleman-like, however you disguise it. If they mean nothing, the custom is ridiculous. Sir, what prevents me from exclaiming 'Chavash,' 'Pukrao,' 'Balderdash,' or any such gibberish, and calling it Chinese or Hebrew?"

The young officer colored, for he felt the rebuke. The doctor could be at times terribly Johnsonian, and his satire fell on luckless offenders like blows of the knout.

"Quite right," said Mrs. Price. "It is an old affectation of Charles's. We've told him it was in bad taste before. Doctor, I think we must be going. Charles, please to ring for the carriage."

"I let no one go, Mrs. Price, till we have some mulled claret, and Letty has played 'Good Night, and Joy be with you All.' I wonder what can detain that boy? Farmer Bennett must be very ill. How I have missed my dear old sister too. She does play such an excellent game. Doesn't she, Buller?"

It was past one before the guests retired. The doctor paced the room anxiously. He was perturbed. He longed for the return of his adopted son; he scarcely knew why, but he also dreaded it. He took up a book; he could not read. Gradually, as he sat before the fire, he fell into a restless doze. The sound of a door opening, and a door-chain rattling, awoke him. He rose and took the lamp into the hall. There was his nephew, fevered, and evidently with drinking. His face was flushed, his hat was crushed, his coat torn.

"Why, Jack," said the doctor, reproachfully, "you've tired yourself in your rounds, and then taken too much wine. You shouldn't let those farmers tempt you. I used to find it hard."

"There, that'll do," said Harkness, sullenly. "I've been with no farmer. I drank because I'd lost at cards, I tell you, and your cursed stinginess never leaves me a shilling to try my luck with. I'll be kept under no longer. I'm over head and ears in debt, and money I'll have. If Aunt Fanny won't stump up, you must. I'll get money somewhere, and I'll pay you out for keeping me without a penny. No. I won't go to bed—go to bed yourself. I want brandy. Give me brandy!"

Then, with a volley of oaths, Harkness threw himself on a sofa, and fell, in a few seconds, into a drunken sleep.

The old doctor stood over him, half paralyzed with sorrow and surprise. Could Buller's rumors then be true?

"No," he thought to himself; "no, I will not believe it. This is a mere youthful folly. The poor boy has been led away by some of those farmers, who think they show no hospitality unless they make their guest drunk. Poor boy, how sorry he will be to-morrow morning. I shall lock him in now, that the servant may not see him, and I will come myself and let him out, and the nlecture him well. Poor boy!"

In the morning, when Dr. Thatcher unlocked the door of the room where Harkness had slept, he found the window open and the room empty. His old servant James informed him that Mr. John had come and ordered the gig at six o'clock, and started upon his rounds.

"Poor boy," said the doctor, "he was too ashamed to meet me. Daren't face me after the misconduct of last night. Gone out to work, again, too, without his breakfast, dear boy. Won't dare to see his Aunt Fanny to-day, I'll be bound. Of course he meant nothing last night; perhaps I've been too close. I must call at the bank and draw a check for him. Ha! I was bad enough at his age."

An hour or two later found the rough but worthy doctor driving at a sober pace toward the bank.

"There goes Old Murder," cried the pert chemist's assistant to a groom of the Prices, who was talking to him at the door of the shop in the High-street.

"Yes. There goes old four miles an hour. Did you hear of young Harkness, and how he carried on last night at the billiard-room? Swore he'd been cheated; got noisy drunk and fought three of the men there with the butt-end of a billiard-cue. Oh, he's going the whole hog, he is! How he flashes his money, to be sure."

"Well, Thatcher," said the manager of the bank, as the doctor alighted from his chaise, "what can we do for you?"

"I want this check, Miller, for one hundred and fifty pounds, cashed, and I want to look at my book."

"Certainly. Edward, get Dr. Thatcher's book from the parlor."

"I am going to the Post-office, and will call in a minute or two. Pshaw! how cold it is. Seen my son to-day?"

"Drove by, doctor, about half an hour ago, down Church-street."

"Always at work. That's the way. Early bird picks up the worm."

"Thought he looked ill, Sir. Works too hard."

"Yes, it is a dog of a life, ours. One gets old before one has leisure to enjoy what one has earned."

The manager smiled depreciatingly, as much as to say. "Rich people will have their joke."

The doctor came to the Post-office.

"Any letters, Mrs. Johnson?"

"Yes, doctor. There's one for you."

"Hand it out."

The doctor sat in the chaise and read it. It was from a hospital in London, a consumption hospital, to which he annually subscribed twenty pounds. The secretary wrote to tell him that two years' subscription were due.

"Stuff about due!" growled the doctor. "Sent Jack to pay it into their bank a month ago. He never forgets anything."

"Here is your book," said the manager, handing the small parchment-covered book to the doctor as he entered the bank, where a farmer was scooping up a salmon-colored bag of sovereigns.

"No, it is not entered," said the doctor, in a startled way. "Did not my boy Jack pay in twenty pounds the end of last month for Drummond's? Surely? The last check he paid in. I've not sent since to you for anything?"

"No, Dr. Thatcher, but he called last week for the hundred pounds for you."

"The hundred pounds?"

"Yes, didn't he, Edward?"

"Oh yes, Sir, and the week before for the fifty pounds."

"For the fifty pounds?" the doctor stammered. "Let me see the checks, Mr. Miller." The doctor spoke quite calmly, but his voice trembled. "Will you allow me to sit down for a moment in your back parlor till this gentleman has gone? There has been some mistake about a subscription; a quiet minute or so will set it right."

"Certainly, Sir. Edward, show Dr. Thatcher in and give him a chair. There, Sir, are the checks. Edward, put on a bit of coal, the fire's low."

The doctor, as the door closed behind the manager, looked closely at the checks, turned the signatures up and down; then he rested his head on his hands and burst into tears. The signatures were forgeries.

"I see it all," he murmured. "Oh, that unhappy boy! and this I fear, is not the worst. O Absalom, my son, my son!"

"There's something up," said the clerk to the manager, as he took a hasty peep over the green curtain of the glass door. "Why, good gracious, Mr. Miller, the doctor's fainted!"

IV.

"Good morning, Mr. Miller," said the doctor, when he had recovered, and retaken his seat once more in the chaise; "there is no blunder, after all. I see where the mistake lay. I have taken all the checks up to yesterday. Continue the draught. Young man, be kind enough to turn the chaise. Thank you."

The Spartan boy kept the wolf hid till it gnawed into his heart. Dr. Thatcher had a secret whose teeth were sharper than even the wolf. In that half hour he had suffered the pangs of death itself.

He drove straight to his sister's, Mrs. Thatcher's, whose neat little cottage was about a quarter of a mile from the town, and near the old parish church. As the doctor's chaise drove up, Miss Paget ran out, looking very pale and anxious.

"Well, Letty, how's Aunt Fanny?"

"Very, very ill, dear uncle. No appetite, very weak, no sleep."

"That won't do; and has Jack been?"

"Yes, and orders the same medicine, only larger doses; but I'm sure—I'm sure it does not agree with her. Do give your advice, uncle."

"I promised Jack, only two days ago, never to interfere with his patients; but this once I will. Send some one, Letty, to take the mare round to the stables."

Mrs. Thatcher, the doctor's sister, was sitting up in bed, propped with pillows. Her handsome

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

CONGRESS.

The Senate was not in session yesterday.

In the House the Speaker presented a message from the President, transmitting reports from the Secretary of the Navy, Secretary of the Interior and Postmaster-General, as to the clerks and employes of their Department, and whether any have served in the rebel armies. The Speaker then announced that by order of the House no business would be in order except debate on the President's annual message, in Committee of the Whole. Several gentlemen took the opportunity to give utterance to their views on the current political topics now before the country.

GENERAL NEWS.

It is reported that recently in the southern part of Gentry County, Mo., a regular battle took place between the Unionists and rebels, which originated as follows: During the evening Allen Burton, who had been a soldier in the Forth-third Missouri Volunteers, son of Abraham Burton, Esq., went to Gentryville on business, and soon a rebel named Giles approached him and commenced abusing him, calling him a damned abolitionist and other names, and drew his revolver and commenced cocking it, when Burton drew his revolver and shot Giles, breaking his arm. Giles then fired and shot Burton through the hand; then a regular shooting commenced, and at least a hundred shots were fired, and the rebels were driven out of the town. The Union men then fired several rounds from the cannon belonging to the town, in honor of the victory. There were engaged in the shooting five Union men and eight rebels, and three men were wounded in the fight.

Charles L. Austin, late Recorder of Albany, died in Mexico on the 28th ult. He left about the 20th of March, on a sea voyage, in one of the Panama steamers, of which his son Edward Austin, was one of the officers. Landing at Vera Cruz, he went to the capital of the Empire, on a brief visit, awaiting the return trip of the vessel. He was born in Orwell, Vt., in 1816, studied at Chambly, and graduated at Burlington College. He married in 1835 a daughter of Hon. Robert Elliott, and then went to Europe, where he pursued a course of studies at one of the German Universities. While there the philosopher Schelling was his constant associate and friend. On his return he entered the law office of Col. McKown, whom, at an interval of many years, he succeeded in the office of Recorder.

Mr. Henry E. Robbins, of Hartford, was killed on Friday last at North Haven, by falling from a car platform. He was stepping from one platform to another when the train started, and he was thrown between the cars, falling upon the track, the wheels passing over his right arm lengthwise, crushing it in a terrible manner. When taken up he was found to be alive. There was a cut in the top of his head, which bled freely, and some bruises on his body, and it was evident that he had received some internal injuries. He was taken on the train and carefully attended to. He was able to converse, and did not seem to think he was seriously injured; but on his head being raised a little, at his request, a quantity of blood spirted from his mouth, and he died instantly—"as if shot with a bullet"—having survived the accident forty-five minutes.

The tornado which swept over Lake George on Sunday last was the most destructive ever experienced in that vicinity. The Fort William Henry Hotel was entirely unroofed, carrying away a part of the cornice and rafters. Damage about $6,000. The steamer *Minnehaha* was torn from her moorings at the dock, taking with her the spiles and all of her fastenings belonging to the dock, carrying away her hurricane deck and all the upper port of her saloon. Damage $2,000. The Episcopal Church is a perfect wreck. Damage at least $6,000. The tower on the Presbyterian Church is partly turned over. Barns and sheds were blown down and unroofed all through the village and its vicinity.

A Long Island paper says: "The assertion that fools are not all dead yet appears to be verified by the following incident: A man in the western part of this State, unacquainted in this locality, had a dream three successive nights that there was a quantity of money buried in bags on Big Gull Island. He accordingly came on, spent the night with the keeper of Little Gull, visited the spot where he was to find the hidden treasure the next day, but to his great sorrow the money was not to be found. We understand that the individual has taken his departure, minus his traveling expenses—some $125." This is a revival of the old stories of the buried treasure of Kidd the pirate.

An important suit was decided in the United States Circuit Court, in Indianapolis, on the 15th. B. & S. Coffin, packers, sued the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad for delay in the transportation of pork to New-York, by consequence of which they were heavy losers. The road set up in defence that the delay was occasioned by the Government taking possession of the road for the transportation of troops. A verdict was rendered by the Jury in favor of the plaintiffs, which settles the responsibility of railroads for dilatory transportation. The damages in the case were small, but an important principle was involved.

The Southern Baptist Convention, formed in 1845, and composed of representatives from the various churches and State associations of the Baptist denomination in all the Southern States, including Maryland and Missouri, will be held on the 22d inst., in Russellville, Ky. It is a missionary body, having charge of the foreign and domestic mission operations of the Baptist denomination of the Southern States. Rev. Dr. Wm. J. Brantley, of Augusta, Ga., is expected to preach the introductory sermon. Rev. Dr. Fuller, of Baltimore, and other ministers from Maryland, will be present.

On Sunday week Owen Sound, Canada, enjoyed the luxury of a Fenian scare, occasioned by the arrival in the bay of seven vessels, reported to be Fenian war ships. Energetic measures were taken to meet the foe; the new rifle company turned out, the Leith Company was summoned to assist, and arrived in full strength in a short time, although some of the men had to come ten and twelve miles; sentries were posted, pickets thrown out, and finally it was discovered that the hostile fleet were fishing vessels which had come into the bay for shelter.

The Erie *Dispatch* says: The mysterious individual in the oil region who has a faculty of stepping out from behind a clump of bushes and ordering lonely travelers to deliver, and who has been shot through and through so many times that his body must resemble an old-fashioned pepper-box, has turned up again near Pithole, where he tried to play his little game on the person of Mr. George Olin, and was again riddled by the bullets from Mr. O.'s revolver. The body, as usual, evaporated before assistance arrived.

The graduates of Hamilton College are raising by voluntary contribution a donation of $25,000 for a library building, with the condition that the friends of the institution nearer home shall add another $25,000, as an invested fund for the care and increase of the library. Hon. Perry Smith, of the class of 1846, heads the contribution with $12,500, half the whole amount. At the last report $17,000 had been pledged, and the whole was expected to be made up soon.

The island known as Long Point, Lake Erie, sold by Government, as before reported, comprises about 20,000 acres, and has been purchased, the London *Free Press* believes, by an association of gentlemen who intend to stock it with deer, muskrat, beaver, perhaps, and issue licenses to sportsmen for deer-stalking, duck-shooting, &c. Gamekeepers will be stationed on the island, and with a little care and time a capital preserve for sporting will be secured.

The St. Paul *Press* of the 15th says: "Gen. T. W. Sherman, who is so well and generally known, throughout this State, that it is customary to call him a Minnesotian, reached this city on Sunday, and is stopping at the International Hotel. Gen. Sherman spent many years in Minnesota prior to the outbreak of the great rebellion, and commanded the artillery force known as "Sherman's Battery." This battery acquired a fame which will be historical, having been of eminent service throughout the Mexican war, while under the command of the brave and accomplished officer whose name is imperishably linked with it.

Mr. Hutchings, the last Revolutionary soldier in New-England, was a native of York County, Me., and enlisted at the age of 15 years. He was taken prisoner at Castine, the only battle in which he was ever engaged, but on account of his youth was soon released. His father was a soldier in the French and Indian war. He lived to see the fifth generation of his descendants, numbering in all 360. He used to say that he had served under George II., George III. and George Washington.

A tragic occurrence took place yesterday at Franklin, Penn. The Grant House was burned down, and while the flames were in progress a lady jumped from a window on the fourth story and has died of her injuries. Two servant girls are missing, and it is feared that they perished in the flames. The fire is supposed to have been set for the purpose of plundering the house.

A correspondent of the Lamoille *Newsdealer* says that in the town of Cambridge, Vt., returns from about one-third of the number of maple-sugar manufacturers show that they have made this Spring nearly fifty-six tons. At 15 cents per pound this sugar is worth $16,795 50. The highest amount made by any one was 5,700 pounds.

The great fire in the Sandwich (Mass.) woods, this week, has burned over about 4,000 acres, comprising land in West Sandwich, North Sandwich, Monument and Centre Village, and occasioning a loss of fully $50,000. Several hundred cords of wood were also burned and miles of fences. John Cornell's house, at West Sandwich, was burned and a dozen other houses then took fire, but were not destroyed.

The Virginia authorities are rigidly enforcing their oyster laws. Many years ago the "oyster fundum" question was the peculiar hobby of Gov. Wise, and became so notorious, that Bayard Taylor wrote a brief hexameter upon it, which was printed with fearful woodcut illustrations in the *Tribune*. We think B. T., the far-traveled, satisfied his hexametrical ambition with this single performance.

The Superior Court at Boston last week was almost wholly occupied with liquor cases. The defendants who do not appear are defaulted, and most of those who appear take verdicts of guilty, and will await the decision of the United States tax question. Some two hundred new liquor cases were entered for the Superior Court at Newburyport this week.

A Philadelphia ruffian attempted a clumsy imitation of a New-York dodge yesterday, by knocking down and robbing a broker's messenger-boy, who was carrying a package containing three thousand dollars. The fellow was in turn knocked down by a gentleman who chanced to be passing. The money was recovered, and the thief lodged in jail.

A Middletown, Conn., correspondent says that shad were never more plenty there than this season, Over 3,000 were caught at Haddam Island on Tuesday, 800 of them at one haul. They sell at the fishing places at $18 per hundred, but those who eat them have to pay a good deal more than that.

Mr. John M. Way, of Massachusetts, who was compelled by his neighbors to raise a flag on his house and to make a loyal speech, sued certain of the parties in the Supreme Court, claiming damages to the amount of $20,000. The verdict gives him $100 only.

The father of Gov. Ward, of New-Jersey, the late Moses Ward, of Newark, bequeathed the sum of $15,000 to the Newark Orphan Asylum, for the purpose of adding a new wing to the handsome building now owned and occupied by that charitable institution.

The widow of the late Henry H. Boody, of Portland, Me., left by her will the sum of $14,500, to be devoted to the charitable institutions of that city, $3,000 of which is bestowed upon the Masonic Lodges with which her husband was connected.

Elder Jacob Knapp, the well-known Revivalist and sensational preacher, is in Rochester, still at his energetic work. The Elder must be an old man; we sat under his vociferous sermons more than thirty years ago, and he was then advanced in years.

According to the Omaha *Republican* the people of Nebraska will decide in favor of State organization by a large majority on the 2d of June. From present indications the Constitution will receive a decided majority in every County in the Territory.

On Tuesday of last week, Messrs. Fritts, Hart & Co., near the mouth of Livingston Creek, on the Hudson, caught 2,100 shad, 1,400 on the tide, and 700 at one haul. This is the largest day's catch made at that point in thirty years.

The people of Methuen, Mass., are trying to stop the liquor traffic within their limits, but the rumsellers trouble them by stepping across the line into New-Hampshire, and vending without let or hindrance.

Stephen Phillips, of Harwich, Mass., advertises in a Barnstable paper, forbidding "any person marrying Rosalinda Pratt, she having promised to marry me."

A terrible tornado visited Clark County, Miss., last week, uprooting trees, overturning barns and dwelling-houses, and inflicting great damage on the crops.

Twenty-six soldiers of the Regular Army were sentenced to the Penitentiary at Cincinnati, yesterday, for desertion and insubordination. Their terms of confinement vary from eleven months to fifteen years.

A treaty with the Indians has been concluded by the Governor of Idaho, by which a troublesome war has been closed, and a large region of rich mineral lands has been ceded to the United States.

The rains of the present week have dissipated the apprehensions of a want of water for navigation of the canals of this State. There is an abundance.

The shoe girls of Rochester are on a strike for higher wages, or rather, a reduction of time. Hundreds of them are doing nothing but writing communications to the newspapers.

The Williamsport *Bulletin* states that Rev. Mr. Hammond, the noted revivalist, was, on last Wednesday, married to a wealthy lady of Towanda.

The Reno *Times* has suspended publication, and its stock and fixtures are for sale.

LOCAL NEWS.

Luther W. Shear, aged 16 years, and a confidential clerk with Messrs. Badeau, Lockwood & Co., of No. 227 Washington-street, was arrested on Friday by Capt. Jourdan, on a charge of having robbed his employers of nearly $8,000. It appears that young Shear intended taking passage for Europe in the steamer *Napoleon III.*, which sailed yesterday for Havre. A lady friend was invited to accompany him, and she arrived in the City from Hartford a few hours after his arrest. Justice Hogan remanded the accused yesterday for examination.

Yesterday morning the Excise Board's Committee on Applications for License heard 78 of the 671 liquor-dealers in Brooklyn whom Capts. Woglom, Mullin, Sterns and Leach had declined to recommend as proper persons to be licensed. In the Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh and Forty-ninth Brooklyn Police Precincts there were, on the 28th ultimo, 1,085 dram-shops. On the 1st of June the number is to be reduced to about 550. Treasurer Manierre's total receipts to date amount to $379,500.

Treasurer Manierre, of the Metropolitan Board of Health, made a requisition upon Comptroller Brennan, on the 16th instant, for $20,000, and as the Board of Supervisors had taken no action, the Comptroller referred the requisition to the Corporation Attorney. Mr. O'Gorman has replied, advising the Comptroller to await the action of the Board of Supervisors.

A gang of burglars were surprised on Friday night coming out of a shoe-store in Ninth-street. Being pursued by some citizens and Officer Callery, they all escaped, except George McGrath, who was shot in the hip by the officer. The wound is not of a dangerous character. The prisoner was committed for trial by Justice Shandley, who refused bail.

Carl Nobile, who is alleged to be a fugitive from Prussian justice, was taken before United States Commissioner Newton yesterday, in the custody of a county officer, for which latter reason the prisoner's counsel and the Commissioner declined to go on with the examination. Marshal Murray has been directed to produce the prisoner in the regular order of business.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Wildey on the body of Michael Witzel, who was almost instantly killed by a huge pile of sheet iron falling upon him at the safe manufactory of Messrs. Marvin & Co., in Twenty-seventh-street. Verdict—accidental death.

Patrick Dunkin appeared before United States Commissioner Betts and complained of cruel and inhuman treatment on board the ship *Cultivator*, by Capt. W. H. Russel. The accused was held to bail in $1,500.

John Fuff, a carpenter on board the steamer *Oregonian*, fell from the gallows frame, yesterday afternoon, into the hold, being instantly killed. The body was removed by the Police, and the Coroner notified.

The Code of Health—Practical Requirements of the Sanitary Law.

"The Code of Health Ordinances," passed by the new Board of Health, took effect on Tuesday. In most respects it is but a reenactment and simplification of existing City ordinances, but the latter have been so long utterly disregarded that, if now enforced, as we are assured they will be, we shall see a great change in New-York and Brooklyn. Beside being published in several of the newspapers, the Code has been printed in a pamphlet, and can be obtained at the office of the Board of Health. Among the provisions applicable to New-York and Brooklyn, we note the following:

Physicians, hotel-keepers, officers of vessels, and all other persons are required to report within twenty-four hours every case of small-pox or other contagious disease that comes to their knowledge. Persons or articles that have been exposed to any contagious disease, or persons sick with it, are not to be brought into or removed within the district without a permit from the Board. Vessels, persons and articles from Quarantine cannot be brought up or landed without a permit; nor can rags, hides, skins or similar articles from foreign ports, or ports south of Norfolk, be landed or stored without permission.

All butchers, vegetable and cattle dealers, require a permit. Meat from calves less than four weeks old, from pigs less than five weeks old, and sheep less than eight weeks old, is absolutely forbidden. No cattle can be driven in the built-up portions of the cities except between 9 o'clock at night and an hour after sunrise, and then not more than twenty cattle or one hundred hogs or sheep can be driven together. No meat, fish, vegetables or milk can be sold under a false name—in other words, "swill milk" cannot be represented as "Orange County." Butchers and marketmen must remove all offal and garbage every twenty-four hours, must not kill in the street or in a place exposed to view from it. Every slaughter-house must be connected with the street sewer, and after June 1 no slaughter-house or cattle-yard can be carried on, nor can any be established after to-day, without a permit. This is preliminary to the final and proximate expulsion of all those establishments from the built-up portions of the cities. Provision is made by section 59 for the seizure of unfit articles of food. No meat, fish or vegetable dealer can occupy the street or sidewalk.

Careful provisions are made as to the removal of night-soil, garbage, offal, &c., to make it as little offensive as possible. Among other things all night-soil must be disinfected before removal, and all carts used for such purposes must be tight and proper, and of a form to be prescribed. Privies and sinks are to be constructed according to regulations. Persons building cannot occupy more than 100 square feet of the street, and that at one side.

A most important provision is contained in the 68th section, which requires that every owner, tenant, occupant and lessee of any building, or part of one, must within forty days provide "a suitable and sufficient box, barrel or tub (and several thereof if needful) for receiving and holding, without leakage and without being filled to within four inches of the top thereof, all the ashes, rubbish, garbage and liquid substances, of whatever kind, that may accumulate during thirty-six hours from any such building" or part thereof. The box, barrel or tub for ashes must be of metal; and "all ashes, rubbish, garbage and liquid substances that should be removed from such building shall be daily placed therein before nine o'clock in the forenoon," except that they may be retained and delivered to the proper carts as they pass. This provision alone, in connection with the recent law as to throwing garbage into the street, if enforced, will do a great deal to render our streets decent and to deprive the contractors of their last excuse for not keeping the streets clean.

A stop is to be put to the practice of allowing dirty water and filthy liquids to flow from yards and areas across the sidewalks. A passage under the sidewalk must be provided in all cases, and every stable must be connected with the sewer. The accumulation of manure and dirt upon any lot, dock, pier or bulkhead, is forbidden. The inhabitants of the upper portion of the City will be glad to know that no swine can be kept "within the built up portions of any city, or within one thousand feet of any residence, or place of business, or street thereof," without a permit from the Board. If the Board is as chary of granting such permits as we hope they will be, pork will fall, noses will cease to be held on to, and real estate will rise. We beg the owners of the cattle-yards on Fifth-avenue to notice that no cattle, swine, sheep, geese, goats or horses can be yarded without a permit, nor can such animals be allowed to go at large. The goats of the Twelfth Ward will please take notice that their privileges are thus abated.

We trust the street-cleaning contractors will comply with the 114th section, which forbids them to sweep the dirt into heaps and leave it there more than four hours.

Some of the offensive trades seem likely to be driven out, for no establishment for tanning, or dressing hides, or carrying on any offensive or noisome trade can be opened without a permit, while the entire tribe of bone-boiling, offal-boiling, fat-boiling, bone-grinding, shell-burning and similar nuisances are specifically proscribed. The milkmen are interested in the provision that no person "shall bring or send to any city or village any unwholesome, watered or adulterated milk, or milk known as swill-milk, or milk from cows or other animals that for the most part lived in stables, or that fed on swill, garbage or other like substance." Not more than one cow to an ordinary city lot can be kept.

It is probably impossible to make our tenement and lodging-houses, as now constructed, healthy, but the provisions of the Code will do much toward this desirable result. In the first place every owner and lessee of a tenement house, lodging house or factory is required to have it adequately lighted, ventilated and cleansed, and to provide adequate privies or water-closets. He must not allow it to be overcrowded, and what is meant by this is shown by the provision, "nor shall more persons than one for one thousand feet of cubic contents be allowed to sleep in any apartment of any such boarding house, tenement house or lodging-house, nor shall more than one person for every one thousand feet of cubic contents be allowed to dwell in any such last-mentioned house." In reckoning the space, halls, closets, &c., are excluded. The landlords of our cellars will please notice that no person shall "rent, let, hire out or allow to be used" for a sleeping room, "any apartment which has not at least one-half of its height and space above the level of every part of the sidewalk and curbstone of any adjacent street." No tenement or lodging house can be used as a place of storage. Detailed provisions are made for the proper sanitary construction of all tenement houses hereafter built or rebuilt.

There are many provisions of general interest, besides those which are applicable only to particular classes, which we have not space to note here. The law establishing the Board of Health, after providing for a publication of the ordinances, says: "and every person, body or corporation that shall violate, or not conform to any ordinance, rule, sanitary regulation or special or general order of said Board, duly made, shall be liable to pay a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars for each offence, which may be sued for and recovered by and in the name of said Board." The law gives a concurrent criminal remedy, and, also, in certain cases, increases the penalty to two hundred and fifty dollars.

Sabbath Recreations—The Alarming Progress of Rowdyism.

Simultaneously with the growth of a large city increases the difficulty of providing out-door relaxation for those of its inhabitants who, having labored for six days in the midst of crowds and often in ill-ventilated buildings, feel some change to be necessary on the seventh. We well know how one class of people in this City have sought this change hitherto; how their out-door exercise consisted of a walk to the groggery, or a day of intoxication at home.

Another class have usually visited the suburbs—a roaring, tearing, swearing crowd—whose presence anywhere is a terror and a curse. But there is a third class, larger than either, who would, after the religious observances of the Sunday were over, gladly welcome a sight of green fields, or of the ocean, but who are unable to obtain either, except to a slight extent, for two reasons: one is, that the methods of transit out of town are limited on Sundays; and the other is, that those that are open are infested systematically by rowdies and thieves.

Now, we are not going to enter into an argument against Sabbatarianism as a theological question. We are convinced that the physical care of the race is an object worthy of the most Christian efforts; and seeing that relaxation is positively essential to that care, we are equally convinced that Sunday, being the only available day for the purpose, must do its part.

The difficulties of the case do not lie in any question of propriety, but in the methods to be employed and the people who are to benefit by them. The first are obvious. The running of passenger trains on Sundays on all the roads out of town is the first step, and one which will ultimately have to be adopted. It will at once be asked why this is not done already. This leads us to the second difficulty, which is that, thanks to the vile rowdies we have mentioned, the quiet villages a few miles out have come to look upon Sunday excursionists as dangerous pests. It is a serious matter for a little community, like Hudson, N. Y., the other day, for instance, to be set upon by a band of Sixth Ward guerrillas, and its residents beaten or its property destroyed; and it is no wonder if the railways refuse to carry such law-disturbers to the scenes of their excesses. Similarly it was very annoying to the peaceable folks living on the Jersey shore to be robbed, and their "valuable shrubberies much injured" by the crowd of last Sunday; and if the Hoboken ferries do not run to-day, as all but the lager-beer sellers on the other side hope they will not, who can wonder? Here is a distinct issue—the people who need recreation *versus* the rowdies.

The institution of rowdyism will now assume outside the city greater prominence on Sundays, as its graduates are for the most part unable to obtain drink at their old haunts on that day, and so will roam abroad in search thereof. But this does not affect the general question, which is: How far the mass of the people can be encouraged and protected in the enjoyment of a quiet Sabbath in the country. One of the greatest recuperators of the human system is absolute removal from the scene of daily toil, and by which both brain and flesh are revived and made strong. This question of country holidays, though they be but of a few hours' duration, is really a very important one. Any one of us who has visited the European Continent can see how the weekly release from the routine of work sets the heart of the people of great cities throbbing with pleasure. The Parisian and the Londoner take their out-door pleasure on Sunday, and are all the better for it. In Paris and in London there are people who have all the instincts of rowdyism too, but such people dare not disturb the public order, or if they do the *gen d'arme* or the policeman squelches them at once with a certainty to which we are strangers.

Let us here say a word to the young man who thinks it smart to destroy property, and beat quiet people, and terrify women and children, and deprive the whole community of one of their chief opportunities for recreation. He may think himself smart, but he is but a very small and disgusting creature in the eyes of the world at large. He may "travel on his muscle," but so does a bull-dog, and he is no more to be prized in consequence. He is an object of aversion and contempt to all but his abettors; and let him consider who those abettors are—how many of them grow to be old men. A very few do so. The kind of life the rowdy leads is not conducive to old age, and he succumbs to disease or the "Island" often before he is thirty years old. And what has been gained if he live after that? Why, if he has a human brain and feelings at all, and becomes a respectable member of society, with a family of his own, whom he would protect and give pleasure to, he remembers the days of his youth with sorrow and shame.

Meanwhile the task of the more respectable portion of society is to frown down rowdyism utterly and at once. It is the task of officials of the law to punish rowdyism to the fullest extent of the law, as it is punished nearly everywhere but in New-York. If both public and Police, here and elsewhere, will do their whole duty—and, let us add, Police Justices—there may be some hope of a quiet ride out of town some day, and the rising generation may be taught to seek for those highest pleasures which are born of innocence and integrity.

An Extinct Politician.

Hon. John Bell, of Tennessee, is writing letters concerning Southern rights and the recent war. Nine persons out of ten will be surprised to hear that he is still living, and the other one will not consider it of the slightest consequence whether he is or not. Mr. Bell used to be a man of considerable ability and character while in the Senate of the United States, and held a fair position before the country, as was shown by the fact that he was made a candidate for the Presidency in 1860. But after that election he proved himself so utterly incapable of grasping the new issues which were presented, and of meeting the responsibilities which the rebellion imposed upon all public men, that he fell into utter obscurity and contempt.

Mr. Bell was the candidate of the party which disclaimed the principles alike of the Pro-Slavery Democrats and of the Anti-Slavery Republicans, and professed devotion alone to the "Constitution, the Union and the enforcement of the laws." Its platform was sound and patriotic, though inadequate to the demands of the time. Mr. Everett, who was the candidate for the Vice-Presidency, added dignity and character to the movement, which commanded a larger share of popular respect and confidence than of the popular vote.

When the election was over and the South appealed from the decision of the ballot-box to arms, against the popular verdict, Mr. Everett, true to the principles he had professed, devoted all his energies and all the resources of his remarkable eloquence to arousing and sustaining the patriotic spirit of the nation. He rendered very marked service to the country in this way, and won for himself fresh regard and reverence thereby. But John Bell, who had run upon the same ticket and professed the same principles, shrunk from the test. He took refuge first in an unmanly silence and neutrality, and finally gave in his adhesion to the principles of the rebellion. His vacillating and feeble course deprived him of influence, even in his own section of the country, and the rumor of his death which prevailed for some months during the war scarcely excited attention enough to elicit a contradiction.

Mr. Bell's views on the rights of the South or anything else connected with, or affected by the war, are of very little consequence to anybody.

A Friendless Race.—We do not suppose there is any likelihood of getting a Congressional Committee to investigate the butchery of sixteen friendly Indians, fourteen of them women and children—a report of which has been forwarded to the authorities by the Governor of Idaho. The Governor speaks of the "depraved moral sentiment" which is evinced by the whites toward the poor Indians, defenceless and peaceable; and says that the excitement runs so high that he finds it hard to carry out his instructions for their protection. We mention this matter, here, however, only for the purpose of calling attention to a single remark of the Governor of Idaho which confirms in a striking way a point which we have urged in the Times, and which furnishes a fit comment on the late savage letter of Sylvester Mowry, offering to exterminate an Indian tribe which had been accused of an assault on one of our garrisons. We wrote in the Times of Wednesday, in commenting upon our Indian policy: "It is on record, as the experience of all those most familiar with Indian affairs, that the aggressors in nearly all quarrels, and the beginners of nearly all outrages, are the whites—rarely indeed the Indians." Two days after we had the official dispatch of the functionary already referred to, who closed with the words: "In no case that I have examined have I found the red man the aggressor; but invariably the trouble springs from some fiendish outrage of bad white men." This statement of ours, thus indorsed, is one which should never be lost sight of in regulating our policy and action toward the Indians. This unhappy race, less fortunate than the negro, has no champion on the floor of Congress, but, on that very account, the authorities should be all the more vigilant to see that the paternal government which it ostensibly exercises toward them does not furnish a pretext for cruelty and wrong.

Patriotism on Stilts.—It is amusing to see with what Johnsonian grandiloquence the Radical and Copperhead papers announce the very few, and in most instances quite unimportant, changes recently made of office-holders under the Government. If the keeper of a petty Post-office at Smithville, that yields him less than $10 a year, gets weary of working for nothing and is relieved at his own request, the world is startled by slashing editorial paragraphs in immense type, and duly displayed something after this fashion:

The Guillotine in Motion!—We stop the press to announce the latest usurpation by the Tyrant of the White House! The capable and worthy Mr. Smith, Postmaster at Smithville, has been removed! We have heard that Mr. Smith's offence was an incautious speech, disrespectful of certain persons! How long are the people of the North to be thus punished for their loyalty to principle? *Quousque tandem*, &c. We pause for a reply; and in the meantime, sincerely condole with Ex-Postmaster Smith of Smithville, the latest of our political martyrs!

After a spasm of simulated agony like this, the same paper will, very probably, record in half the space, and in the smallest of type, the discharge of a score of Generals and Colonels, and whole regiments of gallant soldiers, without giving them the honor (?) of a solitary line of commendation. Of course, after such exhibitions of mock heroic virtue, we must conclude that *they* never did and never would remove anybody for a less offence than dying while in office.

American Exiles.—The arrival, in Europe, of Wigfall, of Texas, and Toombs, of Georgia, is reported. The whereabouts of Wigfall, since the fall of the Confederacy, has been a great mystery; but it would seem that he has been all the while in the Lone Star State. Toombs had been resident in Cuba for a year, before he set sail for Europe. Thus two more have been added to the distinguished company of Southern Fire-eaters who are now exiles in Europe, and which comprises such names as Benjamin and Slidell, of Louisiana, and Mason, of Virginia. We suppose that Maury also may be counted among the number; for now that Maximilian has thrown him out of a situation in Mexico, he will have to seek the means of livelihood somewhere else. Our list of American exiles is small, but it comprises some gigantic and awful characters.

Galvanizing Fenianism.—All the attempts to galvanize Fenianism are failures. We hear nothing of it in Ireland—which fact, we suppose, will be interpreted, on some hands, as very ominous, but which we take to be quite otherwise. The "enthusiasm" gotten up here on the arrival of Head Centre Stephens was very feeble in its quality, and very narrow in its range. He has not healed the factious dissensions, and we rather think that his appeals for money are not meeting with a very heavy response. We hear of very bitter denunciations of him by the Roberts party, and it is even attempted to transfix him as a "British spy," whose escape from a prison with thirteen locks on its fourteen doors was all arranged at Dublin Castle. We do not credit the spy story "at all at all;" but we are not Fenians, and there are genuine Fenians who do. We hope, however, that all decent Irishmen in this country will now cease countenancing this discreditable and mercenary imposture of Fenianism. There may be a chance for them yet to aid Old Ireland, but it will not be through such an organization as this, nor under such leaders.

A Doubtful Statement.—Some people suppose that Beauregard, while ostensibly visiting Europe to negotiate railroad bonds, might not, while there, refuse to accept a suitable military position, if it were offered him by one or other of the greater or lesser Powers. It is probable that two or three, if not six or seven of the most prominent Powers of Europe will be involved in war before the Summer is over; and there might possibly be a chance somewhere for the noted American. We judge, however, that Beauregard is more likely to attend strictly to the business of selling railroad bonds—that he is tired of war, and that he will return to Louisiana to lead an industrious and peaceful life to the end of his existence.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

Washington, Saturday, May 19.

THE WASHINGTON FENIANS.

It is stated on the authority of James Ryan, District Centre, that the item published in the distant newspapers, that all the Fenian circles in this city had indorsed James Stephens, is utterly untrue, the Roberts-Sweeney Circles having had nothing whatever to do in the matter.

THE REPORTED MASSACRE AT FORT GOODWIN.

Lieut.-Gen. Grant has received a dispatch from Maj.-Gen. H. W. Halleck, in California, in which he says that there is not a word of truth in the report that Fort Goodwin has been captured by the Apaches, and the garrison massacred. He denounces the report as altogether sensational. It will be remembered that at the time the story appeared it was discredited in Washington, on the authority of J. Ross Browne, who had just arrived from Arizona.

PARDONS GRANTED.

The President, to-day, pardoned five citizens—two residing in Alabama, and the others respectively in North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia—all under the first and thirteenth clauses of the Amnesty Proclamation.

Wm. A. Hartz, who was convicted in the United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, on the charge of passing counterfeit money, was yesterday pardoned by the President.

THE COLORED MEN AND THE RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE.

George T. Downing, President of the colored delegation at Washington, has addressed a card to their friends in Congress against the report of the Committee on Reconstruction passed by the House on the 10th inst., and to be considered this week by the Senate. He says this report falls heavily on the colored man, disappoints the expectations of the times, and altogether falls short of what the best interest of our country demands. Among other things it is remarked that there is scarcely a member of the House who voted in favor of the proposition who does not believe that that not only according to justice, but in accordance with the spirit of the Constitution, and the principles on which the Government is based, the right of every citizen, without regard to complexion, to have a voice in the representation with every other citizen, is unquestionable, and that there is nothing in the Constitution which forbids Congress securing this right unto every citizen.

THE VIRGINIA UNION CONVENTION.

Mr. James H. Clements, delegate from Portsmouth, Va., to the unconditional Union Convention of Virginia, which adjourned *sine die* at Alexandria yesterday, states that there is a mistake in the published report that the resolutions recommended by Hon. John Minor Botts were adopted by the Convention. The platform approved was that reported from the Committee on Resolutions, to which it is stated Mr. Botts expressed his willingness to abide by.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Saturday, May 19.

CLERKS.

The Speaker presented a message from the President transmitting, in further response to the House resolution of the 7th instant, reports from the Secretary of the Navy, Secretary of the Interior and Postmaster-General, as to the clerks and employes of their Departments, and whether any have served in the rebel armies. Laid on the table.

DEBATE ON RECONSTRUCTION.

The Speaker announced that by order of the House no business would be in order to-day except debate on the President's annual message, in Committee of the Whole.

SPEECH OF MR. MORRIS.

Mr. Morris, of New-York, took the floor and made a speech on the subject of reconstruction. It might well be, he thought, that the Joint Committee on Reconstruction was only one of the several instruments made essential in perfecting the series of acts in the great drama of events rendered necessary to save the nation, and to restore it to homogeneous concord. And it might also be that those schemes were severally indispensable to check the growth of the poisonous shoots likely to spring from the remaining root of the recently felled tree of treasonable planting. He laid down the following propositions, and supported them by argument:

1. The incidents connected with the revolt of the Southern States had in no respect abridged the powers or the jurisdiction of the Government of the United States.

2. Those incidents had changed the relations of the revolting States toward the General Government, and had affected some of their rights.

3. The relations thus changed, and the right thus affected, can be restored to these States only by the legislative branches of the Government.

4. These relations and these rights should be restored as speedily as the interests of all the parties concerned will permit. To restore the Southern States to their normal condition without any restrictions, would be held to make no distinction between virtue and vice, would be contrary to precedent, in conflict with analogy, repugnant to justice, and in opposition to the teachings of the Baltimore platform, the repeated and well-known sentiments of the present Executive of the nation, of his predecessor, and of both branches of Congress. He regarded it as of little moment whether the Governments of the eleven States were considered as dead, suspended or only deranged, or whether they were treated as in or out of the Union; for in either view it required interposition to reconstruct, restore or resurrect them. Reconstruction was the natural fruit of the rebellion, and if the fruit was bitter it was to be attributed to its wicked planting and its most pernicious culture. Reconstruction involved such weighty interests that no desire, be it ever so worthy, for a speedy restoration would justify a sacrifice of them. What, he asked, would the rebels have exacted had they been the conquerors? And should such conspirators be received back with unwashed hands yet dripping with the blood of the loyal slain? If they were, posterity and the universe would pronounce the Thirty-ninth Congress as infamous as imbecile. He would compel the rebellious inhabitants of the eleven States to protect the loyal men within their borders, would require them to send loyal men to Congress, would exclude every traitor educated at the expense of the Government, or who had held an office under it and sought its overthrow, from ever holding any position of trust under the Government, or ever exercising the elective franchise. He would do this if it took an army of two millions of men, and this being done, the traitors should still thank God and an indulgent Republic that their conditions were made so easy.

SPEECH OF MR. PATTERSON.

Mr. Patterson, of New Hampshire, was the next speaker. He said that the able and protracted debate in the House and Senate on the subject of reconstruction had been of an extraordinary character, involving largely the first truths in political philosophy, and recalling rather the solemn and earnest discussion in the Convention of 1787, than the forensic encounters of an ordinary Congress. The people of the whole country had followed these debates from day to day with a profound sense of the reach and magnitude of the principles involved in the issue. No graver or more difficult question had ever perplexed a legislative assembly. Providence had devolved on Congress the task of perpetuating the Republic and insuring the liberty and welfare of its entire population in this and future generations. Posterity would hold this Congress accountable for the improvement of this splendid opportunity of civil liberty. It was the offspring of the age, and had been brought to birth in these times amid the shock and agony of revolution, for the realization of grand and beneficent purposes in the Divine economy. The Machiavellian dogma of the "ninety days'" philosopher, that it mattered not whether or how Congress acted in these unsettled and pregnant times, was dangerous teaching. It partook too largely of a servility blind to peril and oblivious of principle, and which dreaded being jostled from its honorable ease by the shock of contending parties. In this transition period, when a mistake might be fatal to liberty, the people would not be lulled into security by any Circean form of speech; nor would they long submit in patience to the narrow ambition and unthinking zeal which attributed to a question of temporary policy the importance of essential principles, and staked the permanent welfare of the country upon a personal triumph. They demanded wise but decisive action, and held in healthy contempt subtle dialectics and musty precedents which there was no power to enforce. Justice and public safety were to them the natural and supreme law, and by them the work of Congress would be tested. They would never consent that Congress should put liberty to sleep upon any procrustean bed made by the fathers, much less strangle it in the cast-off garments of its own childhood. American liberty being equality before the law and the protection of person and property. No emancipation was complete that did not secure these primary rights to the freedmen. Nothing less would satisfy public opinion or accord with the spirit of the amended Constitution. Political heresy should be excluded from places of power, and never again permitted to scatter its poison into the fountains of legislation. It was the simplest dictate of legal justice and political prudence that the leaders of the rebellion should be banished forever from the halls of legislation, the courts of justice and the seats of administration, and it was equally clear that time should be allowed to remove the prejudices and soften the asperities of a hostile population before they were permitted to exercise the elective franchise. With all deference to the opinions of others, he thought these men had no business before Congress but to plead for pardon. He would pay to these fallen chiefs the tribute due to men who were brave in a bad cause, and he would give them the privilege to live and die in unmolested obscurity. The Governments of the insurgent States should be reorganized by and maintained in the hands of men sincerely loyal, and this could only be reached by requiring as conditions precedent to restoration, first, that the civil and military leaders of the rebellion, who naturally create and direct the public opinion of the South, shall be made ineligible to office under the United States Government; second, that the rights of the freedmen and the safety of the Government be secured by granting suffrage to the liberated or withholding it temporarily from the disloyal; third, that the elective franchise and an equal distribution of political power shall be protected by a decrease in the basis of representation, where impartial suffrage is denied, by such a proportion of the whole population as the disfranchised males above twenty-one years of age bear to the whole male population above that age. In regard to the colored people of the South, he thought there could be little danger from giving political rights to a race so docile and apt to learn. It seemed to him that in view of their loyalty and humanity and bravery during the war, that that was a legitimate result of the war, and that to withhold it would be a violation of the gratitude, the honor and the plighted faith of the republic. But he would not insist on his views, nor make his convictions an obstruction to the restoration of a cordial union and fraternal intercourse with the South. Congress must ask nothing more and accept nothing less than what is necessary to the future peace and safety of the country. The suffrage of colored men, though limited by intelligence and military service, would undoubtedly be offensive and humiliating to the South, for it would conflict with pride of caste and with their settled convictions that political subordination is the divinely appointed condition of black men. The policy of Congress should be to punish the leaders, but to elevate and inspire with confidence the masses who had been cheated or forced into the rebellion. If we were to be one people, the deep, dark, chasm which had opened in our history, which had puzzled the skill of the wisest, must be spanned by frank and manly concessions and a mutual forbearance until the growth of other times should have obliterated the horrid breadth. In conclusion, he said, to us belong the duty of assuring the safety and perpetuity of the Union. Let us do our work in the spirit of Christian charity, and in our admiration of men of noble nature and heroic mould who dared to stand like heroes at the threshold of their hearthstones in defence of a bad and wicked cause, let us forget our wrongs and foster a spirit of patriotism and of brotherhood which shall embrace every State and every citizen in our broad and sea-girt domain, rich in its mountains and rich in its plains, blessed in its climates and blessed in its peoples.

SPEECH OF MR. ROSS.

Mr. Ross, of Illinois, next addressed the House. The first and greatest of the political issues before the country was the restoration of the Union, with amicable and fraternal relations between its different sections. The objects for which the war was prosecuted had been authoritatively enunciated by resolutions of Congress, and on that platform acquiesced in by every department of the Government. The rebellion had been suppressed, peace restored and the Union maintained. Animosity had begun to give way, sectional bickering to be hushed, confidence to revive, and the Executive had inaugurated and was successfully carrying out a policy for civil authority which commended itself to the country and the civilized world at the time when Congress convened. These bright visions and cherished hopes had received their first rude shock when the Speaker of the House in his "Serenade Speech," sounded the key-note of opposition to the restoration of the Union in the phrase that "Congress should make haste slowly." The sentiments enunciated in that carefully prepared speech by one of the ablest and most distinguished of his party, had foreshadowed unmistakably the purpose to thwart the Executive in his policy for the restoration of the Union. He believed that the Reconstruction Committee was created for the purpose of preventing restoration, and thus far it had successfully carried out the objects and purposes for which it was ushered into into existence. That Committee was opposed to the restoration of the Union, and the Union would never be restored so long as that Committee had the power to prevent it. He was not disappointed in the action of the Committee. According to all parliamentary rules and usages it should have been constructed with a majority favorable to the object with which it was specially intrusted. He feared that the orphan child of reconstruction would never receive much nourishment from the breast of its unnatural, unfriendly mother. Like Military Courts Martial, the Committee had been organized to convict. Its object had been to dissever and destroy, not to restore and build up. The Southern people had committed a great error and were guilty of a great wrong in waging war against a beneficent Government, and they had been greatly humiliated and severely punished. In their penury and penitence they asked to come back. He was frank to say that he had no heart to turn his back upon the returning penitent. If there were still roots of bitterness springing up in the hearts of the Southern people, the surest and most expeditious way to eradicate them was by justice tempered with mercy. Two antagonistic plans, radically different, were pending before Congress and the country. Those were—first, the plan of the Committee of Fifteen, of a severed Union, dead States, conquered Provinces and public enemies, and to be taxed without representation and governed by arbitrary force. *Second*—The plan of the President: That the ordinances of secession were void; that the States still live and are in the Union; that taxation without representation is against the genius of our Government; that legally elected loyal representatives should be admitted to their seats in Congress. On these issues he could not doubt as to his duty, and should cordially support the restoration policy of the Administration in preference to the destructive policy of Congress. One would build up; the other would destroy. One was life—the other death to the nation.

SPEECH OF MR. NEWELL.

Mr. Newell next addressed the House in favor of such an increase of the tariff as will tend to protect and develop the manufacturing interests of the country. He showed that in no instance was free trade the absolute rule in any nation. On the contrary, true civilization sought to build up native industry, as the parent seeks to instruct the child in the necessary means to gain a livelihood. National art should be protected and fostered by the Government as the individual act by the parent. The history of civilization was nothing but a series of steps by which man had subdued nature to the uses of society under the protection of a great central authority; and, as nations grew older, the duties of the central authority became more varied and more protective. The doctrine that that is the best Government which governs least he regarded as a fallacy and contrary to all experience, either as regards this or any other notion. Alexander Hamilton's was the true idea of government in contradiction of that of Jefferson. The latter tends toward State rights and secession; the former toward national unity and power. The idea of Jefferson had been fought out to the last resort, that of war itself; the idea of Hamilton survived the war of the rebellion, and was the only safety of the country. He looked upon a merely agricultural country as being only in the first stage of national existence, manufactures being necessary to develop its resources, to vary employments, and thus to afford the means of giving every man an opportunity to follow the bent of his genius. Artificial, like natural life, requires variety in order to its more perfect development. The internal trade of the country, more valuable by millions than the foreign free trade, presented but two eventualities to the American people, either under it they must see their manufactures destroyed, or else their mechanics must work for the starvation wages of Europe. The result in either case would be revolution. The American mechanic must have the comforts and even luxuries of life. Agriculture is the great central interest of the country, but, like the sun, it must have its planet to revolve around it, or its benefits would become

dissipated in empty space. The burden of taxation would fall on the foreign manufacturer and on the realized wealth of this country. This was the case in Great Britain. The manufacturing districts of the Union now paid over three-fourths of the internal revenue, while protection is no greater than before this was driving many manufactures, such as steel, potterete, from the field. The flood of foreign importations was also tending to derange the finances of the country. Imports were increasing, while exports were decreasing. The sale of United States bonds in Europe was now paying the balance of trade against us. These bonds should be retained at home, or by and by the drain of specie to pay interest on them would be like extracting the life-blood from the national body. Protect American industry, and foreign capitalists would be forced to come to this country as to a splendid field for their operations. During the war the high rates of exchange were having this effect, and many manufactures were then established by foreigners. He went into a description of the manufacturing and agricultural resources of New-Jersey, showing by statistics that, for its extent and population, it was excelled by no State in the Union in these respects. He gave various new manufactures lately established in the State, and cited the statement made by JOHN STUART MILL in the British Parliament a few weeks since, to show that Great Britain could only for a hort period in the future control the manufactures of the world, and he called upon the United States not to let the golden opportunity pass of taking its place at the head of manufacturing and commercial nations. He concluded by saying: "Having rescued the negro from chattelism, let us now permit the white man and the negro together to be crushed under the iron heel of European civilization, which claims that the only way to build up national industry and prosperity is by reducing the laborer to the lowest minimum of compensation that will support existence."

The House, at four o'clock, adjourned.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

Meeting in Philadelphia in Support of President Johnson—Speeches by Senators Doolittle and Cowan.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, May 19.

The Academy of Music was crowded to-night to its fullest extent by an enthusiastic audience of ladies and gentlemen, to listen to speeches by Senators COWAN and DOOLITTLE in support of President JOHNSON.

HENRY SIMONS, Esq., occupied the Chair.

Senator DOOLITTLE, after treating the subject of the rebellion and the present issue before the country, declared that the man who denies the Union of the States, under the Constitution, is himself a disunionist. [Enthusiastic applause.] He refuted the many calumnies that had been raised against the personal character of the President, and expressed his firm belief that no man living was more assiduously and conscientiously engaged in the discharge of his duty to his country, than ANDREW JOHNSON [Loud applause.] He illustrated the policy of President LINCOLN, in the recommendation of Louisiana and Arkansas to admission into the Union, which policy had been indorsed at the Baltimore Convention, and by a majority in both Houses of Congress, a year ago, to show that the policy of President JOHNSON was not a new one, but that it was in obedience to the wishes of the Union Party. Instead of the President proving false, the men who were now leading the Union Party were perverting its grand objects and intentions—the restoration of the Union and enforcement of the laws.

Senator COWAN followed in an eloquent argument in defence of sustaining the law, by virtue of which the rebellion had been crushed. The President's plan of reconstruction relies alone upon the authority of the Constitution—the law of the land. [Cheers.] If the Southern people had not forgotten their obedience to the Constitution there would have been no rebellion. He was opposed to any amendment of the Constitution at the present time. [Great and continued applause.] As indorsers of the President's policy he would mention SEWARD, STANTON, WELLS, GRANT, SHERMAN, MEADE, HANCOCK, and others. [Vociferous cheering.] On the other hand, in opposition, he placed the names of STEVENS, BUTLER and others. [Mingled hisses and slight applause.]

In conclusion, Mr. COWAN said that his hope was in the virtue and integrity of the people, both North and South. The Southern people had suffered severely, and now was the time to extend mercy after they had surrendered to the law. After other speeches by distinguished gentlemen, the meeting adjourned.

LOUISIANA.

Election of a Bishop—The Late Crevasses.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, May 19.

Bishop LAY has been rejected, and Dr. WILMER chosen Bishop of the Diocese of Louisiana.

Gen. BAIRD, of the Freedmen's Bureau, and Gov. WELLS, are presiding for the relief of the sufferers by the late crevasses.

The transport Clinton has arrived from Brazos with a regiment of colored troops.

Heavy rains in Texas made the prospects of the cotton crop look bad.

The Louisiana military authorities are giving relief to the people in the overflowed districts.

The Internal Revenue assessment in this city for the past year amounts to $4,487,000, an increase over the previous year of $3,147,000.

MEXICAN NEWS.

Reported Wreck of a French War Steamer—Defeat of Guerrillas at Salado.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, May 19.

The Mexican correspondence announces the wreck of the French war steamer *Emperor* while going to Guadalagara.

Methuela was assaulted on the morning of the 1st inst. by 1,200 Juarists under Escobedo. The Liberals were permitted to retire losing thirty officers and seventeen men. The gurrillas of Perez were defeated by Col. Trevens at Solado on the 22d ult., losing 28 killed and nine wounded. The Imperials took 14 prisoners and some arms.

DISASTER BY FIRE.

Burning of the Grant House at Franklin, Penn.—Death of Three of the Inmates.

FRANKLIN, Penn., Saturday, May 19.

The Grant House, in this city, was burned this morning. A lady jumped from a window on the fourth story, and has died of her injuries. Two servant girls are missing, and it is feared that they perished in the flames. The fire is supposed to have been set for the purpose of plundering the house. The house cost $61,000; insured for $31,000.

SECOND DISPATCH.

FRANKLIN, Penn., Saturday, May 19—P. M.

The charred remains of one missing girl has been found in the ruins of the Grant House. The body of another is known to be beneath the ruins. Their names are JANE DAWSON and BRIDGET KELLY. The body recovered is too much charred to be recognized.

The Mission of Generals Steedman and Fullerton.

SAVANNAH, Saturday, May 19.

Generals STEEDMAN and FULLERTON had an interview with the African Methodist Episcopal Conference to-day. The information elicited was of a satisfactory character. There was a general concurrence in the opinion that the relations between the two races are friendly and rapidly improving in the States of Georgia, Florida, North Carolina and South Carolina.

Gen. STEEDMAN and party left for Augusta to-night, and will make investigations on the plantations along the river.

Indian Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 19.

The Governor of Idaho has concluded a treaty with the Owyhee Shoshones. One hundred and fifty chiefs, head men and women, made the council, representing from 800 to 1,000 Indians, which was held in the heart of the Indian country. By this treaty, the Governor says, the Owyhee war has been extinguished, and all the lands, rich in minerals, known as the Owyhee mines, are ceded to the United States.

The Baptist Home Missionary Society.

BOSTON, Saturday, May 18.

The American Baptist Home Missionary Society, in Convention, last evening, adopted a resolution instructing the Executive Board of the Society to continue their work among the Freedmen with every facility in their power, and give such religious instruction to colored preachers as might be deemed consistent with discretion.

The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year:

President—J. M. WHITE, of Cleveland, Ohio.
Vice-Presidents—Hon. W. M. McPherson, of St. Louis, and Rev. Wm. Buckwell, of Philadelphia.
Treasurer—Ebenezer Cauldwell, of New-York.
Auditors—Wm. Phelps, of New-York, and Albert P. Capwell, of Brooklyn.
Corresponding Secretary—Rev. Dr. Backus.
Recording Secretary—Rev. Dr. Hiscox.
Managers—D. M. Wilson, of Newark, N. J.; Rev. J. B. Thomas, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; and Rev. Howard Osgood, Rev. Samuel Vernon, and Rev. Edward Lathrop, all of New-York City.

Terrible Tornado.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, May 19.

The correspondent of the *Gazette*, writing from Memphis on the 18th, says: A terrible tornado and hail storm visited Clark County, Mississippi, last week, uprooting trees, dwelling-houses and barns, and entirely destroying the crops.

The Case of John M. Way.

Boston, Saturday, May 19.

The suit of JOHN M. WAY, in the Supreme Court, for twenty thousand dollars damages, has resulted in a verdict giving him one hundred dollars.

The ground for the suit was the plaintiff being compelled to raise a flag and make a loyal speech by some of his neighbors who thought him disloyal.

Soldiers Committed to the Penitentiary.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, May 19.

Twenty-six soldiers of the regular army have been committed to the Penitentiary for desertion and insubordination. Their terms of confinement vary from eleven months to fifteen years.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Opening of the Spring Season—Great Activity in the First and Second Divisions—Field Days, Reviews and Parades—Inauguration of the Vosburgh Monument—Recent Changes and Miscellaneous Gossip.

As was predicted in the TIMES some weeks since, the present month promises to be one of the busiest and most important of all the preceding months of the year. Already the bugle-note of preparation has been sounded, and the incoming week will witness three regimental parades, the long-talked-of inauguration of Col. VOSBURGH's monument, and a general field day of the Fourth Brigade. Next week the Second Brigade intends holding a grand field day for practice in the evolutions of the line, and we hear of other movements of a similar character, the details of which are fully matured. Gen. BROOKE POSTLEY, commanding the newly-created Brigade of Cavalry, has ordered that command to prepare for a field day on the 7th of June next. It is to be hoped that the present fine weather will so continue that no postponement of these announcements will be necessary.

THE VOSBURGH MONUMENT INAUGURATION.

The members of the 71st Regiment intend inaugurating their costly and magnificent monument to the memory of Col. ABRAM S. VOSBURGH on Wednesday next, the 23d instant. Five years ago, while the nation was convulsed to its centre by the stirring events observable in the opening scenes of the war, the sudden and unexpected death of the Colonel of the 71st Regiment National Guard caused universal mourning. Col. VOSBURGH was well known in this City as one of her noblest sons, and his persistent and loving efforts to secure for his regiment a leading position in the ranks of the State militia will long be remembered, not only by the members of that regiment but by all who have the welfare of our National Guard at heart. When the "American Guard" marched down Broadway, its ranks swelled to overflowing by the flower of young New-York, we well remember the proud step and confident bearing of Col. VOSBURGH, as he marched on foot at the head of his command. He returned no more in life, but his memory has lived in the hearts of his countrymen and comrades-in-arms, and it is now intended to pay to that cherished memory all due respect, by transferring the remains of Col. VOSBURGH to their final resting-place in Greenwood Cemetery, where the monument erected by his regiment has been placed.

It was expected that several of our leading City regiments would take part in the solemn ceremonies attendant upon this interesting occasion; in fact, it was generally understood that nearly all of those regiments having seen service in 1861 would parade in honor of the deceased Colonel. We know that steps were taken to this end by at least four of our City regiments, and we are informed that those commands expressed a desire to receive invitations from the Seventy-first to participate in the ceremonies to be observed upon that occasion. The officers of the Seventy-first, however, while naturally anxious that the proposed inauguration of the Vosburgh Monument should be as imposing and impressive as possible, did not feel called upon to issue special invitations to other regiments to be present. They were ready and willing to receive any voluntary manifestation of countenance and regard that might be tendered them. That this was eminently proper no one can deny; and it is to be regretted that their brothers in arms did not take a similar view of the question, for they have missed a fine opportunity to evince their well-known respect for the memory of the lamented VOSBURGH.

The Twenty-third Regiment of Brooklyn, having tendered their services to the Seventy-first as an escort to that command from the ferry to the cemetery, their kind offer has been accepted. These two regiments will, therefore, constitute the military portion of the pageant. The Vosburgh Association, composed of the ex-members of the Seventy-first Regiment, will also be present in full force. The line of march will be from Bond-street down Broadway to Wall-street, through Wall-street to the ferry, where the regiment will cross over to Brooklyn, and will be received by the Twenty-third Regiment. The following programme of the day has been issued from the Seventy-first Regimental Headquarters:

The regiment will parade in full uniform (white gloves), armed and equipped, and without knapsacks. Commissioned Officers and Non-commissioned Staff Officers will wear the usual badge of mourning. The colors and drums will be draped in mourning, under the direction of the Adjutant. The line will be formed in Bond-street, right on Broadway, at 10:30 o'clock, A. M., precisely. The Field and Staff will report to the Colonel (dismounted), and the Non-commissioned Staff, Band and Drum Corps, to the Adjutant, in Bond-street, at 10:15 o'clock. Company "E" is hereby detailed as a firing party. Captain O. P. SMITH will make requisition on Quartermaster HULL for a sufficient quantity of ammunition. Quartermaster HULL will make arrangements for transporting the regiment across Wall-street Ferry. The flags will be displayed at half-mast on the regimental armory on the 23d instant, from sunrise till sunset. After the interment of the remains, an address will be delivered by His Honor Mayor HOFFMAN.

FIELD DAY OF THE FOURTH BRIGADE.

In accordance with General Orders No. 4, the Fourth Brigade, Brig.-Gen. LLOYD ASPINWALL commanding, consisting of the Fourth, Eleventh, Twenty-second, Sixty-ninth, Seventy-ninth and Ninety-fifth Regiments of Infantry, will assemble on Thursday, the 24th inst., at East New-York, for exercise in brigade evolutions. Commandants of regiments will report, with their commands, to the Commanding-General, on the ground, at 12 o'clock, noon. Aware of the difficulties attending the simultaneous transportation of large bodies of troops to the above locality, every effort has been made to obtain a more suitable parade-ground, but without success; and, up to the present time, the Commanding-General announces that he has not been unable to obtain, from General Headquarters, the requisite order for the transportation of his command to more distant and better adapted localities, at the State expense, and he has, therefore, been reluctantly compelled to fall back upon East New-York. The hour for reporting is fixed so late in the day as 12 o'clock, to leave no excuse for any Regiment being late upon the ground. Commandants of Regiments will make requisitions upon Gen. PALMER, Commissary General of Ordnance, State Arsenal, Thirty-fifth-street and Seventh-avenue, for fifteen rounds blank ammunition, per man, and will have the same distributed before leaving their Regimental Armories. The officers of the staff of the Commanding General, will report to him at his quarters, at 8 o'clock A. M., as well as Major E. M. TOWNSEND, Twenty-second Infantry, N. G., who is hereby designated as Field Officer of the day.

Col. JAMES F. COX, commanding the 22d Regiment, has issued an order to his command, announcing that the regimental line will be formed at 8 o'clock precisely at the armory, in Fourteenth-street, and all members not reporting at that time will be returned to the court-martial.

The Field and Staff (mounted) will report to the Commandant, and the Non-commissioned Staff, Band and Drum Corps will report to the Adjutant, at 7:45 o'clock, A. M.

Col. H. D. HULL, commanding the Fourth Regiment Infantry, "Veteran Zouaves," has issued the following order: Regimental line will be formed at 9 o'clock A. M. in Fourth-street, right resting on Broadway. The Quartermaster will provide transportation to East New-York, and make requisition on Gen. PALMER, Commissary-General of Ordnance, for fifteen rounds of blank cartridges per man. The Field and staff will report to the Colonel, at his quarters, at 8:30 A. M. The Drum Corps will report to the Drum-Major at 8:30 A. M., at the Armory. The non-commissioned staff will report to the Adjutant at 8:45 A. M.

FIELD DAY OF THE SECOND BRIGADE.

Pursuant to General Orders No. 7, issued from Headquarters Second Brigade, Col. LOUIS BERGER, commanding that brigade, consisting of the First Regiment Artillery and the Third, Fifth, Sixth, Twelfth, Eighty-fourth and Ninety-sixth Regiments of Infantry, will parade uniformed, armed and equipped for practice in evolutions of the line, on Monday, the 28th day of May inst., pursuant to General Orders No. 1, from General Headquarters, prescribing additional exercises for the year 1866, as follows:

Company—(Par. 1.)—The lessons contained in Parts 1, 2 and 3 School of the Soldier.

Battalion.—Formation of the Battalion—Composition and March of Color Escort—Honors paid to Colors—Manual of Arms. The lessons contained in Part Second and Articles 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 of Part Third School of the Battalion.

Brigade.—The lessons contained in Parts 1, 2, and 3 of Brigade Evolutions. (Par. 2.) For other Arms of the Service, the prescribed primary lessons of instruction, and in regular course, such additional exercises of the squadron and the battery as the officer commanding may order. (Par. 3.) At any encampment there may, in addition to the foregoing exercises, be added such movements, by Battalion, Brigade and Division as the commanding officer may order.

The line of this parade will be formed at the drill-ground at East New-York, Queens County, at 1 o'clock, P. M., precisely. The several infantry regiments, after their arrival on the ground, will be exercised by their respective commandants in the School of the Battalion and in street firing light infantry, Sections 900-929, General Regulations, until the brigade line is formed. Col. TELLER, commanding the 1st Artillery, will order a battery of pieces, with caissons and six rounds of ammunition, and will drill his companies, in turn, at the pieces. Col. TELLER will detail Company H, Capt. KLINE, for escort and guard duty, to report, mounted, to the commanding officer of the brigade, at Washington Parade Ground, at 7½ o'clock, A. M., on the day of the parade. The commandants of infantry regiments, and Col. TELLER, of the 1st Artillery, will make requisition on the Commissary-General for six rounds of ammunition for this parade. The Brigade Staff will assemble, mounted, at Washington Parade Ground, at 7:30 o'clock, A. M., on the day of the parade. The engineer officers of the several regiments will report, mounted, to E. S. CRUMMEN, the Brigade-Major, on the drill-ground.

REGIMENTAL PARADES.

In accordance with General Order No. 10, the 12th Regiment will parade in full uniform, (white gloves,) armed and equipped, on Tuesday next, the 22d inst. The line will form on north side of Washington-square, right on Fifth-avenue, at 1:30 o'clock P. M. Field and staff will report (mounted) to the Colonel; non-commissioned staff, band and field music to the Adjutant, 15 minutes before formation. Pursuant to paragraph 5, General Order No. 4, dated March 10, 1866, the russet leather leggins, added to the regimental uniform, will be worn, and commandants of companies are directed not to permit those appearing without them to parade, and to return all such as absent.

Agreeably to General Orders No. 10, issued from headquarters Seventeenth Regiment, Col. HENRY W. CLARK, commanding, the regiment will assemble for parade and review, at New-Rochelle, on Tuesday, May 29, at 11 A. M., in full uniform, (white gloves.) The field and staff (dismounted) will report to the Colonel, at his residence, at the hour above named. Commandants of companies and the non-commissioned staff will report to the Adjutant, at the Armory of G Company, at 10:30 A. M. The band and field-music will report to the Sergeant-Major at the same hour.

Pursuant to general order No. 2, the 14th regiment, Col. E. B. FOWLER commanding, will assemble in full uniform (white gloves), at the City Armory, on Wednesday, May 23, at 2 o'clock P. M., to commemorate the 2d anniversary of the muster of the regiment into the service of the United States in 1861. Field and Staff mounted. The Band, Non-commissioned Staff, and Drum Corps will report to the Adjutant at 2:30 P. M. precisely.

RECENT CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The following officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard, State of New-York, during the week ending May 12, 1866:

First Brigade of Cavalry—Brooke Postley, Brigadier-General, May 11, 1866, original vacancy.

Second Regiment of Infantry—J. J. Gillespie, Assistant Surgeon, May 5th, 1866, vice Doe, resigned.

Tenth Regiment of Infantry—James P. St. John, Captain, April 25, 1866, vice James Dodds, resigned; Wm. J. Dickson, Jr., First Lieutenant, April 25, 1866, vice J. P. St. John, promoted; Wm. H. Brainard, First Lieutenant, May 7, 1866, vice E. H. Merrihew, promoted; Charles A. Walker, Second Lieutenant, May 7, 1866, vice Wm. H. Brainard, promoted.

Seventy-fourth Regiment of Infantry—John M. Kelley, Adjutant, March 21, 1866, vice Thos. J. Hines, promoted; Peter J. Reichert, First Lieutenant, March 28, 1866, vice J. M. Kelley, promoted. Edgar B. Jewett, Captain, April 5, 1866, vice Wm. McGraw, resigned; Louis P. Baker, First Lieutenant, April 5, 1866, vice E. B. Jewett, promoted; John Dettman, Second Lieutenant, April 5, 1866, vice L. P. Baker, promoted; Thomas G. Graham, First Lieutenant, April 5, 1866, vice Theo. D. Barnum, promoted; Philo A. Balcom, Second Lieutenant, April 5, 1866, vice Thos. Graham, promoted.

Eighty-second Regiment of Infantry.—Wm. H. Van Benscoten, Captain, May 5, 1866, vice J. J. Gallup, resigned; John J. Hungertord, First Lieutenant, May 5, 1866, vice Wm. H. Van Benscoten, promoted; Edwin W. Chesebro, Second Lieutenant, May 5, 1866, vice John J. Hungerford, promoted.

RESIGNATIONS OFFICIALLY ACCEPTED.

The following resignations of officers in the National Guard, State of New-York, have been accepted by the Commander-in-Chief during the week ending May 12, 1866:

May 12, 24th Regiment, William Shaw, Captain, declined.

May 12, 72d Regiment, Isaac Carpenter, Captain, ill health.

May 12, 91st Regiment, Charles S. Canfield, Captain, declined.

May 12, 87th Regiment, M. M. Smith, Colonel, removed from district.

May 12, 87th Regiment, C. D. Adams, Quartermaster, declined.

May 12, 87th Regiment, D. C. Loncke, Captain, removed from district.

May 12, 74th Regiment, Jacob Miller, Second Lieutenant, declined.

May 12, 70th Regiment, Joseph T. Miller, Captain, declined.

May 12, 69th Regiment, Daniel J. Hirley, First Lieutenant, removed from district.

May 12, 69th Regiment, Joseph Hickey, First Lieutenant, removed from district.

May 12, 41st Regiment, Dwight Webster, Captain, removed from district.

May 12, 39th Regiment, J. J. McLean, First Lieutenant, removed from district.

May 12, 36th Regiment, Albert O. Whitford, Second Lieutenant, physical disability.

May 12, 36th Regiment, John W. Parker, Captain, physical disability.

May 12, 22d Regiment, Lindley M. Franklin, First Lieutenant, declined.

May 12th, 22d Regiment, Jas. W. Clark, Second Lieutenant, physical disability.

May 12, 70th Regiment, Philip Schach, Captain, term of service expired.

May 12, 65th Regiment, A. Dudley, Captain, term of service expired.

May 12, 41st Regiment, Garrett M. Platt, Captain, term of service expired.

May 12, 39th Regiment, James E. Shelland, Lieutenant-Colonel, term of service expired.

May 12, 14th Regiment, S. Mandeville, Captain, term of service expired.

May 12, 1st Reg ment Cavalry, Thos. Longham, Second Lieutenant, term of service expired.

May 12, 2d Brigade, Charles Yates, Brigadier-General, term of service expired.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The drill of the 3d Regiment, on Monday evening, was a complete success. Nearly 250 men were present. Exercises in Cox's manœuvres for street-firing formed the chief attention of the command.

At an election held at the Armory of the 71st Regiment, on the evening of Wednesday, the 16th instant, Capt. W. G. TOMPKINS, of A Company, (Light Guard,) was unanimously elected Major, vice LIBBY resigned. Brig.-Gen. SPICER presided.

The 1st Regiment of Cavalry assembled on Thursday evening, at the 22d Regiment Armory, for battalion drill. Only 150 sabres were present, and the drill was not as complete a success as we hoped it would be. By request of the Commanding Officer, Capt. RICE, commanding Company C, deployed the company for sabre exercise, and the manner of executing the several commands was remarkably correct.

An inspection drill will be held in Company F, 22d Regiment, on Tuesday evening next, at the Armory in Fourteenth-street.

The 1st Regiment (Hawkins Zouaves) will assemble at the State Arsenal, in Seventh-avenue, on Thursday evening, the 24th inst., for battalion drill.

The officers and non-commissioned of the 69th will drill in the school of the Brigade, at their armory, on Tuesday evening next, the 22d inst. A punctual attendance is requested.

The Eleventh Brigade, Gen. JESSE C. SMITH commanding, will hold a regular field-day on the 7th of June at East New-York. This brigade is composed of the Twenty-third, Forty-seventh, Fifty-second, and Fifty-sixth Regiments Infantry, and a howitzer battery of artillery.

Wing drills of the Eleventh Regiment will be held to-morrow and Tuesday evenings, the 21st and 22d insts., at the State Arsenal. The right wing, consisting of Companies B, A, C, F, and I, on Monday evening. The left wing, comprising Companies H, G, K, E and D, on Tuesday evening. Line of parade will be formed at 8 o'clock P. M., precisely. Field, staff, and non-commissioned staff officers will be present on both drills. Commandants of companies will report with their commands ten minutes before formation.

The Lord Bond Robbery—Application to Bail.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Cardozo.

Yesterday morning, Mr. James M. Sheehan, counsel for Denis G. Ferguson, charged with the larceny of a bond for $5,000 belonging to Mr. Rufus B. Lord, had his client brought before Judge Cardozo on a writ of *certiorari*.

Messrs. Bedford and Vanderpool, Assistant District Attorneys on behalf of the people, insisted that the prisoner Ferguson should be held in custody without bail, the magistrate, Judge Dowling, having committed him without bail.

Mr. Sheehan stated that for some purpose unknown to the public, the detectives and police officers were persistently persecuting the prisoner, who was as innocent of any intention of the larceny as any gentleman in court. That the facts—which the detectives dare not deny—were as follows:

The prisoner, Ferguson, was in the employment of a Mr. Lynch, a pawnbroker, as his clerk; that Mr. Lynch sent him to the express office with a small sealed package, which Ferguson delivered according to his employer's orders, and took a receipt; that immediately after Ferguson was arrested the package was opened by the detectives, and the bond for $5,000 found, together with a note in Mr. Lynch's handwriting, directed to a Mr. Clapp, in Detroit; that at the time of the arrest Ferguson was merely the messenger of his employer, Lynch, who for all that is known, came by the bond in the proper course of business; that Ferguson, after his arrest, was concealed some six days in one of the Station-houses without warrant or authority, and denied all means of communicating with his wife, who was present in court, and who was nearly crazy until it was found where her husband was; that the whole proceeding was a persecution of an innocent clerk, the principals being still at large; that the prisoner was ready to give proper bail for his appearance to any indictment to be found against him.

Mr. Bedford opposed holding the prisoner to bail in any amount. The Judge took the papers and reserved his decision until Tuesday next, at 10½ o'clock.

A Fast Young Clerk Robs His Employers of $8,600—He is Arrested and a Portion of the Money Recovered.

A rather singular case of robbery came up before Justice HOGAN yesterday, at the Tombs Police-court. It appears that on Wednesday last, LUTHER W. SHEAR, aged 16 years, and a clerk in the employ of Messrs. BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & Co., fruit dealers, at No. 227 Washington-street, filled up a check for $7,659 92 on the Irving National Bank, and coolly presented it to the cashier, who is also a member of the firm, for signature. As young SHEAR had enjoyed the unbounded confidence of his employers, the cashier, Mr. DEAN, signed the name of the firm to the check, supposing it was for some payments in connection with their business.

On receiving the check, SHEAR, who is of respectable family and well educated, proceeded to the bank and drew out the sum named on the face of the check. He next proceeded to Earle's Hotel, on the corner of Centre and Canal streets, where he engaged rooms under the name of "L. S. BURDETT," depositing, at the same time, a package which he stated contained $5,000. During Thursday and Friday SHEAR displayed considerable taste in purchasing a large number of costly articles, such as meerschaum pipes, microscopes and jewelry, which were constantly arriving at the hotel. His youth and apparent reckless use of money at length awakened the suspicions of Mr. EARLE, and he called upon Capt. JOURDAN, of the Sixth Precinct, asking his advice. The police saw SHEAR, and in conversation with him became convinced that he committed some crime to gain possession of the money he was so lavishly dispensing.

Acting upon this impression Capt. JOURDAN succeeded in so working upon the young man's fears that he obtained a voluntary confession of the whole transaction. He accordingly arrested the delinquent clerk and locked him up in the Franklin-street station-house, securing nearly $7,000 of the stolen money.

Since SHEAR's arrest some further developments have transpired. It appears that the young scamp contemplated an extended European tour, and to that end secured a stateroom on board the new steamer *Napoleon III.*, which sailed yesterday for Havre. Naturally wishing company while abroad, young SHEAR telegraphed to Miss JOSEPHINE STANLEY, a resident of Hartford, Conn., requesting her to come to this City, and meet him at the St. Nicholas Hotel on Friday. She complied, but was surprised to find that the proposed trip to Europe must be abandoned, as her lover had been arrested on a charge of robbery.

When Capt. JOURDAN called upon Messrs. BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & Co., he was considerably surprised to find that they were wholly ignorant of the fact that a robbery had been committed, and it was not until they called at the bank that they seemed to understand the whole affair. The prisoner was yesterday remanded for further examination.

A Gang of Burglars Surprised—One Shot and Arrested.

About 11:30 o'clock on Friday evening a gang of burglars effected a forcible entrance into the boot and shoe store of ARTHUR CAREY, No. 250 Ninth-street. After packing up a quantity of goods valued at $25, the thieves made preparations for departure. As they were emerging from the premises they were noticed by some passing citizens, who immediately gave an alarm. The burglars finding themselves surprised dropped their plunder and ran off, being closely pursued by the citizens, who were soon joined by Officer CALLERY, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, who happened to be passing at the time. The chase was continued for two or three blocks, when the officer—fearing that the burglars would succeed in escaping—drew his revolver and fired three shots at them. One of the balls took effect in the legs of one of the thieves, disabling him. When overhauled the wounded man was found to be fully armed. Officer CALLERY, however, covered him again with his pistol, and so effected his arrest.

The prisoner gave the name of GEORGE MCGRATH, and on his being searched a table knife and several burglarious tools were found in his possession. Police Surgeon POOLER dressed MCGRATH's wound at the Seventeenth Precinct Station-house and extracted the bullet, pronouncing the wound not of a dangerous character. Yesterday morning the wounded burglar was arraigned before Justice SHANDLEY, at the Essex Market Police Court, and fully committed for trial without bail. The accused is a native of New-York and 21 years of age. His confederates have not yet been arrested.

Pardons Granted by Gov. Fenton.

Pardons to the following persons have lately been granted by Gov. FENTON:

CHARLES WINROW *alias* "Little Mickey," convicted at the General Sessions, January 25, 1866, for stealing a watch from Mr. CHARLES F. GAUSS, on the Fourth-avenue Railroad. He is well-known to all the detectives as a most notorious pickpocket, and was sentenced by Judge RUSSEL to the State Prison for four years and six months.

JOHN RILEY, *alias* "Blinkey Riley," convicted in the Court of General Sessions on the 20th of December, 1864, of picking the pocket of THOMAS WYNNE, "Blinkey" is a noted pickpocket, and Recorder HOFFMAN sentenced him to the State Prison for two years and six months.

WESLEY ALLEN, *alias* Williams, a noted pickpocket, and brother of THEODORE ALLEN, the celebrated bounty-broker, of BAKER memory, convicted in the Court of General Sessions June 16, 1865, of taking certain goods belonging to GEORGE A. SWEET, and was sentenced by Recorder HOFFMAN to the State Prison for five years.

JAMES CLARK and JAMES MCDONALD, convicted on the 3d of October, 1865, of being accessories with BERNARD FRIEBY in the murder of LAZARUS, and who were sentenced to the State Prison for two years each.

GEORGE GLADDEN, sentenced to the State Prison for forgery during last summer. GLADDEN has been rearrested during the last four days, on a charge of having a quantity of counterfeit currency in his possession.

JAMES F. ORAM, who was tried in the Court of Oyer and Terminer on the 22d of February last for murder, and was found guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degree, the jury recommending him to the mercy of the Court.

Funds for the Board of Health.

Commissioner MANIERRE, Treasurer of the Metropolitan Board of Health, made a requisition upon the Comptroller, a day or two ago, for $20,000 of the supplemental $150,000 which the Legislature inserted in the tax levy, to be extended in payment of necessary expenses of the Board of Health, incurred in this City. The Board of Supervisors having given the Comptroller no instructions concerning the Board of Health moneys, he addressed a note to the Corporation Counsel, and that official replied, on the 18th, as follows:

LAW DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION,
May 18, 1866.

Hon. M. T. Brennan, Comptroller, &c.:

DEAR SIR—In answer to your letter of May 16, 1866, directing my attention to sec. 5 of the County Tax Law of 1866, and sec. 5, chap. 960, Laws of 1857, and asking whether, in my opinion, having regard to these laws, you are justified in making the payment require by the Metropolitan Board of Health without an appropriation of the Board of Supervisors, I beg to say:

I am unable to see how you can legally act as requested on behalf of the County of New-York without a resolution of the Board of Supervisors, by whom alone the powers of the county as a body politic can be exercised. R. S. 1830, sec. 4, p. 364. Edm. Ed., vol. 1, p. 337.

Recent legislation in Albany has raised so many questions that I would advise you to defer action until authorized by the Board of Supervisors, or by the judicial sanction.

Yours respectfully,
RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

So the Board of Health must await while.

The Pirate Shenandoah.

Mr. J. C. DERBY, the United States Dispatch Agent at this port, has received, from the United States Consul at Liverpool, J. H. DUDLEY, the following articles, found on board the pirate *Shenandoah* when she was handed over to him by the British authorities. They have arrived here in the ship *Cultivator*, Capt. RUSSELL:

Twenty-seven chronometers, 1 box specie, 123 packages, (contents unknown,) 11 guns, 1 box specie, 1 gun from the pirate *Sumter*, 1 carriage, 1 ramrod, 1 shot, 2 cases sextants, 2 bales charts, 1 case books, &c.; 6 cases rifles, &c.; 1 box clocks, &c.; 7 cases gun gear, 1 bag and 2 barrels boots, &c.; 2 writing desks, 4 bags thread and flags, 1 box flags and English ensign, 1 bundle pikes, &c.; 1 bundle magazine tools, 1 case percussion caps, 2 brass guns, 8 guns, 8 gun carriages, 11 handspikes, 4 bundles rammers, &c.; 1 bag drills, &c.; 1 box medicine, &c.; 5 bales, 7 chests tea, 48 boxes tobacco.

The cannon and other war material will be sent to the Brooklyn Navy-yard; the chronometers and sextants will be delivered to the rightful owners when they apply for them. The remaining articles will be sold at auction in a few days by H. H. LEEDS & MINER.

The Liquor Business.

Treasurer MANIERRE's total receipts from licenses footed up at the close, yesterday, $372,500. The number of indorsed applications for license which Col. BARTRAM had received stood at about 5,300.

The EXCISE BOARD's Committee on License Appeals listened to applicants from the Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh and Forty-ninth (Brooklyn) Precincts, yesterday morning, and thus closed the hearings for New-York and Brooklyn. In these four Precincts, on the 28th ult., there were 1,085 dram-shops. Capt. WOGLOM reported 451 venders, and has recommended 140; of 400 reported by Capt. MULLIN, 200 have received papers; Capt. STEERS reported 86, and recommended 38, and Capt. LEACH reported 148 and recommended 36. Of the 78 applicants yesterday, 54 were granted papers. This leaves 517 persons to quit the sale of liquor in four Police Precincts of Brooklyn.

On Monday the Committee will hear venders from Richmond County.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE "BUTCHER-CART" ROBBERY.—The examination in the case of REINHART H. T. LUST, the young butcher arrested on suspicion of being one of the gang who assaulted and robbed Mr. JOHN H. HIGGINS of $16,480, in Forty-third-street, on the 11th inst., was held yesterday before Justice CONNOLLY at the Yorkville Police Court. In addition to the witnesses who identified the prisoner on his arrest several others were introduced by the prosecution, but they failed to fully identify LUST as the man who they saw strike Mr. HIGGINS. Mr. HENRY F. HAMMOND, the employer of the accused, was called for the defence. He stated that he saw LUST at the market on the day of the robbery about 9 o'clock P. M. ROBERT ARKELS, doing business at Washington Market, also saw the prisoner there at the same hour. KATE TICKMAN, who resides at No. 783 Eighth-avenue, stated that she occupied apartments in the same house with LUST, and that he came into her room on the day of the robbery about 11 o'clock and remained until 12 M. The further examination was here adjourned.

DEATH FROM AN UNSOUND LEMON.—On Wednesday afternoon, JOHN CAMPBELL, of No. 115 Fifth-street, ate part of an unsound lemon. He was taken to his bed that evening, and suffered severely from vomiting until 4 o'clock on Thursday morning, when he died. Dr. JOHN BRADY, Jr., made a *post mortem* examination, and found the stomach much inflamed from the poisonous lemon-peel, a part of which remained in the stomach notwithstanding the boy's excessive vomiting and purging. Coroner GOVER impaneled a Jury, and at their request adjourned the inquest to 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning next, at the Fifth-street Police Station, to enable a chemist to analyze the stomach.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Dean Richmond, Buffalo; Hon. A. J. Parker, Albany; P. Cook, Philadelphia; Hon. William Williams, Buffalo, and Gen. E. W. Leavenworth, Syracuse, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Hon. Oakes Ames, North Easton; Peter Butler, Boston; Hon. Ira Harris, Albany; Hon. E. C. Litchfield, Cazenovia, and Dr. A. Welch, New-Jersey, are at the Astor House. Hon. N. P. Banks, Washington; Hon. W. Maynard, Boston; Hon. E. A. Sumner, Boston; J. W. Danforth, Boston; Hon. L. Jones, Kentucky, and S. N. Pike, Cincinnati, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

CRUSHED TO DEATH IN A SAFE FACTORY.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner WILDEY, over the body of MICHAEL MITZEL, an employe in Messrs. MARVIN & Co.'s safe manufactory, No. 110 West Twenty-seventh-street. From the evidence adduced, it appears that the deceased was working near a large pile of sheet-iron, when it suddenly gave way, falling upon him, and almost instantly killing him. A verdict of accidental death was rendered. The deceased resided at No. 172 East Fourth-street, was a native of Germany, 51 years of age, and leaves a wife and five children

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 19, 1866.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '82..R.	119	300	West. U. Tel.	62
12,000	U.S. 6s,5-20s,C.'62	101¾	300	do	61⅞
10,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s C.'65	102⅛	100	do	61⅞
23,000	U. S. 5s, '74...R.	97½	100	do	61⅜
500	Tr. Notes, 73-10s, First Ser..Sm'l	102⅞	100	do	61⅜
			50	do ...2d call	61½
4,000	do ....2d Ser.	102⅝	1500	Erie R.	74⅜
2,500	do ....Small	102⅛	100	do	74½
5,000	Louisiana 6s	96	100	Hud. R. R.	112½
500	Conn. State 6s	97	100	do	112¾
7,000	Cal. 7s	109	300	do	113
1,000	Missouri 6s	75	1200	Reading R.	107⅞
3,600	Virginia 6s	68¼	100	Mich. Cen.	109⅛
2,000	N.Y.St.7s, Bounty Loan	103⅝	200	Mich. S. & N. I.	79⅝
			300	do	79¾
5,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '72	98	500	do	80
5,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '74	98	900	do ...2d call	80⅛
40,000	O. & M. Cer.	28⅛	100	do	80⅛
50,000	do	28⅛	100	Ill. Cen. R.	120⅝
10,000	do	28⅞	600	Cleve. & Pitts	85
1,000	Ill. Cen. Bs	102⅛	1500	do	85⅛
1,000	Lack. & West.1st	99	200	do ...b3	85⅜
1,000	Chi.&Alt.S.F. Bs	96	36	C. & N. W.	29½
2,000	Mil. & St.P.1stM.	89½	100	do	29⅝
40	Merchants' Bank	114½	100	do	29⅜
100	Bk. of Commerce	110	100	Chi.& N. W. P.	59⅜
20	Mer. Ex. Bank	115	100	do ...b10	59⅝
20	Ocean Bank	100	21	Cleve.,Col.&Cin.R.	114
17	Am. Ex. Bank	114	1200	Cleve. & Tol.	106
15	Metropolitan B'k	120	400	do ..2d call.b10	105
150	Fourth Nat. Bank	103⅝	400	Chic. & R. I.	94
30	do	104	200	New-Jersey C.	117
50	Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	106	200	P., F. W. & C.	98
20	Park Bank	150	200	do	98⅞
300	Canton Co.	61⅞	300	do	98⅞
100	Del. & Hud. C.	142¾	100	do ...s15	98⅜
100	Central Coal	48⅛	300	do	98⅞
100	Spring M. Coal	45	20	Chic. & Alt.	96
100	do ...2d call	44⅛	100	Chi. & Alt. Pr.	101
300	Cum. Coal P.	47⅛	300	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	72¾
100	Wyom. Val. Co.	40	200	do	72⅞
200	Cary Improve't	15⅛	50	do ...2d call	73
100	Quicksilver	53⅞	100	Mil. & St. Paul	60
500	New-York Cen.	94⅞	100	H. & St. Jo.	37
100	do ...2d call	94⅞	100	Morris & Essex R.	85
			100	Alt. & T. H.	34⅛

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

300	Spruce Hill C. ...b3	5	500	M. So. & N. I.	79¾
300	do	5	100	do ...b10	79⅞
200	do ...b3	5⅛	100	do ...s3	79⅝
100	Quick. Min	53⅞	800	Clev. & Tol.	105⅞
100	do ...s3	53⅞	100	do	105⅞
100	Mariposa Pref	22⅞	500	do ...s3	105⅞
300	do ...b3	22⅞	1200	Cleve. & Pitts	85⅛
800	N. Y. Central	94⅞	1100	do	85⅛
200	do ...c	94⅞	300	do ...b30	85⅜
500	do ...s3	94⅞	800	do ...s3	85⅛
1200	do	94⅞	2200	do	85⅛
1800	do	95	500	do ...s3	84⅞
400	do ...b10	95	400	Chi. & N. W	29⅜
900	do ...s3	94⅞	400	do ...s3	29⅜
300	Erie R. ...c	74⅜	300	do ...b3	29⅝
500	do ...s3	74⅛	200	Chic. & N. W. P.	59⅝
200	do ...b3	74⅛	300	do ...b3	59⅝
100	Hud. R. R.	112⅞	300	do ...s3	59⅜
100	do ...b3	112⅞	200	do	59⅝
1200	Reading R.	107⅝	200	P.,Ft.W.&C. ...b3	98⅞
300	Ill. Cen. R.	120⅛			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. C. ...b3	28⅛	500	M. S. & N. I.	80⅛
10,000	do	28⅛	1200	do ...b3	80⅛
10,000	do ...c	28⅛	600	do	80⅛
100	Canton Co.	61⅞	500	do ...b10	80⅛
200	do ...b3	61⅞	500	do ...s10	90⅛
100	do ...s3	61⅞	600	do ...s3	80⅛
100	Cum. Coal ...s3	46⅞	1200	Clev. & Pitts	85⅛
100	do	46⅞	500	do	85⅛
500	Spruce H. C. ...s3	4⅞	100	do ...s3	85⅛
100	Quicksilver	52⅞	200	Cleve. & Tol ...s3	105⅛
400	Mariposa Pr.	22⅛	200	do	105⅛
200	do ...s3	22⅛	100	Chic.& R. Is.x-d. ...c	93⅜
500	N. Y. Cen. R. ...b3	94⅞	100	do	93⅜
200	do ...c	94⅞	500	Chi. & N. W ...b3	29⅝
100	West. U. Tel. ...s10	60⅞	100	do	29⅝
400	Erie Railroad ...b3	74⅛	200	do ...s10	29⅝
700	do ...c	74⅛	100	Chi. & N. W. P. ...b3	59⅝
600	do ...s3	74⅛	100	do ...b10	59⅜
100	Hud. Riv. R.	113⅛	100	do ...s3	59⅜
100	do ...s3	113⅛	200	P.F. W.& C.	98⅞
500	Reading R.	107⅝	100	do ...s3	98⅞

SATURDAY, May 19—P. M.

After our list of Gold shipments for this day's steamers for Europe was made up on Friday night, about $750,000 was added by various shippers, making the total for the day $5,280,099, and for the week, *eight millions, seven hundred and sixty-three thousand two hundred and ninety-five dollars*, the heaviest single week's shipment ever made from the port of New-York. The list is as follows:

May 15, steamer Kangaroo, Liverpool, American gold	$75,000
May 15, steamer Palmyra, Liverpool, American gold	115,000
May 15, steamer Palmyra, Liverpool, gold bars	91,461
May 15, steamer Palmyra, Havre, American gold	105,000
May 16, steamer Scotia, Havre, American gold	450,000
May 16, steamer Scotia, Liverpool, American gold	2,213,000
May 16, steamer Scotia, Liverpool, Mexican gold	2,261
May 16, steamer Scotia, Liverpool, sovereigns	2,000
May 16, steamer Scotia, Liverpool, gold bars	415,474
May 16, steamer Scotia, Liverpool, silver	5,000
May 17, steamer Scotia, Liverpool, silver coin	5,000
May 17, bark E. Marrison, American silver	4,000
May 18, steamer City of Paris, Liverpool, American gold	3,606,404
May 18, steamer City of Paris, Liverpool, American silver	100,500
May 18, steamer Germania, Hamburg, American gold	894,000
May 18, steamer Germania, Hamburg, American silver	50,000
May 18, steamer Germania, Hamburg, German silver	500
May 18, steamer Napoleon III., Havre, American gold	592,000
May 18, steamer Napoleon III., Havre, silver bars	31,695
May 19, steamer New-York, Bremen, American gold	15,000
May 19, steamer New-York, London, American gold	80,000
May 19, steamer New-York, Havre, American gold	150,000
May 19, steamer New-York, Southampton, American gold	150,000
May 19, steamer City of Limerick, Liverpool, American gold	55,000
Total	$8,763 295

The Gold Room continued at the steady quotation of 130@130⅛ throughout the day. A few of the heavy speculators supposed, after the announcement of the large shipment of the day, that the Government might cease their sales at the present price, and some considerable bids were made and supplied by the Broker supposed to be acting for the Treasury at 130⅛ on the opening of the market at 10:30 A. M.* After these sales the transactions were in less important sums, the belief growing quite general that the Government would make no change in price at present, nor cease to be a seller so long as the Gold is wanted for export or otherwise.

The Foreign Exchanges closed for the day's steamers at 109⅞ on London for 60-day bills and 110⅜ for 3 day bills; Paris f.5.12½ for 60 days and f. 5.8⅜ for sight.

The Money Market was in good supply at 4@5 ₽ cent. to the leading Brokers, though there was some talk of an advance in rates next week on account of some heavy purchases of Gold from the Treasury, partly to be carried on speculation and by borrowing the Currency in the open market. How far this last operation has gone, or likely to go, we are not advised, but there are indications this afternoon that nearly all the Gold bought from the Treasury *to-day* was taken on speculation, and perhaps $1,500,000 last night in the same way.

The Customs Duties paid into the Treasury Office this week in Gold amount to $2,542,853; the Gold Interest paid out, $1,702,000.

On the Stock Exchange the Government Stocks were generally firm at the rates of Friday; the old 5-20s of 1862 advanced to 101⅜@⅞, and the 5-20s of 1865 to 102⅛ ₽ cent. The Railway list was higher on New-York Central and Hudson River than on Friday, and rather lower on most of the Western Roads. Only one regular session of the Boards was held, as usual on Saturday, and the market outside closed, at 3:30 P. M., about as follows:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	96⅛	96⅛	Northwest	29⅜	29⅜
U. S. 5-20s	102	102⅛	N. West Pref	59⅜	59⅜
U. S. 7-30s	102⅞	102⅞	Rock Island	93⅞	93⅜
N. Y. Central	94⅞	94⅞	Fort Wayne	98⅞	98⅞
Erie	74⅜	75⅛	Cumb'land Coal	47⅛	46⅞
Hudson	111⅞	112	Quicksilver	54⅞	52⅞
Reading	107⅞	107⅝	Mariposa	12⅛	12
Mich. Southern	79⅞	79⅞	Mariposa Pref	22⅛	22⅛
Illinois Central	120⅛	120	Canton	61⅞	61⅞
Pittsburgh	85⅞	85⅛	Ohio Certificates	28⅛	28⅛
Tennessee 6s	90⅞	90⅞	American Gold	130	130
Pacific Mail	224	224	Bills on London	109⅞	109⅞
Missouri 6s	75	75			

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	118	Bank of N. America	109
Manhattan	130	Irving	110
Merchants'	114	Metropolitan	120
Mechanics'	115	People's	118
Union	115	Shoe and Leather	109
America	140	Corn Exchange	115
Phœnix	104	Continental	98
Tradesmen's	135	St. Nicholas	101
Greenwich	130	Commonwealth	101
Butchers' & Drovers'	125	Atlantic	103
National	106	New-York County	140
Seventh Ward	106	Importers' & Traders'	112
State of New York	102	Park	150
Commerce	110	Manufac. & Merch'ts	103
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass	105	N.Y. Nation'l Ex. B'k	120
Ocean	100	Central National	107
American Exchange	114½	First National	205
Pacific	165	Fourth National	103¼
Bank of the Republic	112	Ninth National	110½

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6's 1883	92	Chi. & N. W. Ex. B.	76½
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n	85	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	85
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	101	Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	79½
N. Y. Cen.7s, con., '76	101	Lack. & West'n Bonds	99
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'76	101	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	100½
Erie 1st mort., 1876	96½	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	99
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	92½	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	90
Erie 7s, 5th mort., 1888	94	Tol. & Wab. 1st M., ex.	92
[illegible]		Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	75
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., '69	102⅜	Tol. & Wab. Equip Bds	65
Hud. R. 7s, 2ds. S.F.'85	102⅜	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M.	99
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	97	Chic. & R. I. 1st M.	100
Harlem 2d mort. '68	98	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	98
Mich. C. 8 ₽ c. '69-'72	105	N. J. Central 1st M.	100
Mich. C. new 1st M. 8s. '82	108	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	102½
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₽ c. 1st M.	113	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d	96½
Mich. So. 7 ₽ c. 2d M.	88	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	84
N. Ind. Goshen L. 1868	97	Chic. & Alton S. F.	86
Mich.S.& N.I.S.F. 7 ₽ c.	94½	Chic. & Al. 1st M.	97
Pacific R. R. 7s, g. Mo.	75¼	Chi. & Alt. Income	85
Ill. Cen. 7 ₽ c. 1875	102½	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	88
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	90	Peninsula R. R. Bds	73
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pr.	80¼	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	89½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	78	Joliet & Chic. 1st mort.	99
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	92	McGregor Wes. 1st M.	82½
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	84½		

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $2,232,926 73; including for Customs, $507,000; Gold notes, $294,000. Payments, $2,737,068 40. Balance, $103,051,222 92.

The earnings of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, exclusive of the Eastern Division of La Crosse Railroad, for two weeks in May, were:

1865	$77,714
1866	141,872
Increase	$64,118

The Cleveland and Pittsburgh Road earned in April:

1865	$196,153
1866	173,732
Decrease	$22,421

The report of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad has been sent to us by Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., who have copies for distribution among the stockholders.

An adjourned meeting of the stockholders of the Prairie du Chien Railroad is called for Monday next.

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS have issued, in a very neat and convenient form, a complete record of daily quotations for gold, from January 1862, to May, 1866.

The authorized National Banks now number 1,650, with an aggregate capital of $412,693,236, and an aggregate circulation of $272,878,895. The following table shows the progress of the National Banking system since January, 1864:

	Banks.	Capital.	Circulation.
January, 1864	137	$14,528,712	$29,156
July, 1864	469	95,312,945	25,825,695
Jan. 7, 1865	685	145,524,560	78,724,520
July 1, 1865	1,378	340,938,000	146,927,975
Jan. 1, 1866	1,626	407,909,203	237,371,155
May 14, 1866	1,650	....	272,878,895

Recent Returns of United States Five-Twenties from Europe.

From the Financial Chronicle, May 19.

We have among us a certain class of financial men who profess to be in no small alarm lest the European holders of our securities should be led, under the pressure of the continental war panic, to send them back to this country in larger amounts than can easily be absorbed by our own investors. The experience of *the last four weeks* does not justify these tremulous forebodings. During that time, probably, *ten millions of five-twenties have been imported here from European markets. Yet the whole amount has been absorbed, and a glance at our Stock Exchange report shows that the price is nearly 1 per cent. higher now than when the return movement first set in.* Suppose that during the next two months another ten millions should come this way, is there any reason for contending that a similar result would not recur? Is it not extremely probable that with the rapid increase of capital-seeking investment, these bonds will be eagerly bought up? For we must remember that these Five-Twenties are extremely scarce, and the demand from all parts of the country is growing with most active rapidity, while the supply is almost stationary.

There are two things, however, which render it probable that the return current of our securities from Europe will not, for any great length of time, be kept up. First, there are comparatively few of our Five-Twenties in England. Of the three hundred and fifty millions of these securities which are in the hands of European holders, it is computed that not more than fifty millions are owned by British capitalists. Hence, if on the Continent of Europe, in consequence of the troubled state of the political atmosphere, a considerable amount of bonds should be thrown on the market, they will be very likely to be taken up in Europe, where there is always an immense amount of capital waiting to invest itself in sound and safe securities. The firmness in consols indicates that the scare in the London money market is passing away, and that the financial atmosphere is clearing up.

The same cause which has given a turn to British investments in the direction of consols, can scarcely fail to operate in favor of American securities, especially as all the securities of the Continental Governments are temporarily depressed and avoided.

Secondly, There is in England a growing conviction which is permeating the masses of the people, and is obtaining more and more power over the moneyed and governing classes, that this country is well able to bear its load of debt, and that our unbounded faith in the vast resources and recuperative energy of the United States does not rest on a false foundation. This conviction has recently found expression in the House of Commons, in a speech by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. GLADSTONE, whom no one will suspect of undue partiality.

In the remarks we see not merely what is thought of American securities by Mr. GLADSTONE, but they are still more valuable as an echo of British opinion, and especially of the opinion of British capitalists and investors. With such testimony before us, we are still of the opinion we expressed recently, that in proportion as our securities leave Germany, they will have a growing tendency to find a resting place in England.

AGRICULTURAL MATTERS.

Notes About the Crops.

TENNESSEE.—The Nashville *Banner* learns that on Sunday, the 22d ult., a hail-storm—the heaviest ever known in that section—destroyed a greater part of the corn and cotton crop between Lewisburgh and Cornersville.

The Pulaski *Citizen* hears a good deal of complaint among farmers in Giles County about the cut-worm.

The Nashville *Gazette* of the 2d says: "We learned yesterday, from an old resident of Rutherford County, that the cut-worm is committing great ravages on the cotton crop in his section. The plant is destroyed immediately on its appearance above the ground. A gentleman from Columbia gives a similar report from Maury County."

The Lincoln *News* reports the crops in that vicinity as growing well, and adds: "Most of the wheat was frozen out last Winter. Intelligent farmers, however, estimate the yield of wheat at from one-third to one-half a crop."

TEXAS.—A correspondent of the Houston (Texas) *Southern Star* says:

"Up to the 1st or 10th of April, the crops generally were in a promising condition; but since then the continued bad weather, heavy rains and cold, have caused a material change. In many places the cotton has been washed up, the sand is bad, and seed for replanting scarce. If it should continue wet, considerable cotton will have to be turned out. In many instances, under these unfavorable circumstances, the negroes are disposed to become discouraged, which makes bad worse."

The writer says that the Texas crop cannot exceed 225,000 bales, and it may be cut down to 100,000.

MISSISSIPPI.—A correspondent of the Columbus (Miss.) *Sentinel* says of the cotton crop in his county:

"At the beginning of the year we suppose there was not a county in the whole South that promised as much as old Lowndes. And now, taking in consideration the great number of acres that lie untilled, the general bad stands, and in many places no stand at all, the fact that in many places the cotton cannot now be seen for the grass and weeds, the still continued rain and the very defective labor, and the impossibility of making up the time lost by reason of the rains, we are of the honest opinion that Lowndes will not make more than one-third the cotton she produced in 1860."

THE COTTON CROP.—The Cincinnati *Gazette* says: "If we receive as true half the reports that reach us in regard to the growing cotton crop, the prospect must be regarded as decidedly unfavorable. In many sections the seed sown has proved worthless or nearly so, and on the Lower Mississippi much injury has resulted from the high water. We hear no general complaint on the score of labor. This has been comparatively abundant, and applied to the best advantage. Unless a very decided change takes place in the condition of the crop, estimates of a yield of two million bales and over must be revised and reduced."

MARYLAND.—In Talbot County the late frosts have entirely destroyed the peach crop. There will barely be enough raised to supply the local market. Some orchards, which promised a fair crop up to the 1st of April, now scarcely have any in them. The farmers are complaining that a small white worm, about half an inch long, is cutting off the wheat just above the ground. In some sections whole crops have been destroyed by this pest. The fly is also said to be cutting the wheat very badly.

ILLINOIS.—In Randolph County the wheat looks well, and promises to yield abundantly. The oat crop is not far advanced, but looks well. The Monmouth (Warren County) *Atlas*, of the 11th, says: "Observations lead us to the conclusion that the promise of an abundant fruit crop was never more flattering than now. Wheat is coming up finely, and our farmers are now making their best speed in corn-planting."

MISSOURI.—The wheat prospect in Northwest Missouri is unusually good; the roots withstood the Winter remarkably well, and the Spring weather has been very favorably. Careful inquiry leads to the opinion that more than an average crop will be harvested. Spring crops are all starting handsomely with flattering promises.

A planter from Washington County informs the Galveston *News* that "corn is now from waist to shoulder high, and one or two more rains about the 15th or 20th will secure very large crops. The cotton looks remarkably well, and the late dry weather has enabled most planters to get their fields pretty clean of the grass."

WISCONSIN.—Reports from different parts of the State bring more favorable accounts of Winter wheat. Where not plowed, in some localities, it is thought it will yield half a crop.

The weather is very favorable to farmers now.

OHIO.—In Putnam County the wheat will be almost an entire failure (that is, fall wheat.) Wheat sown in the Spring may turn out well, but that is in the future. Spring has been very backward, but is quite favorable now. Peach crop entirely killed, though the trees look vigorous. Apples and cherries promise to be abundant.

PROSPECTS OF CROPS IN IOWA.—The Burlington *Hawk-Eye* says:

Our correspondence from intelligent farmers, and others, embraces nearly all parts of the State; and, from their letters, we are able to gain pretty accurate knowledge of the general prospect for crops as it appears at this time. Winter wheat has been a good deal damaged, and some fields will prove an entire failure. Others look fair, and others still promise finely. From present indications, we judge there will be an average amount of winter wheat. This is generally but a small portion of the wheat crop, though for two or three years past there has been a tendency to increase the breadth grown. Of spring wheat and oats there have being a full average sown, and both now look promising and well. Corn, of which there is and will be more than an usual amount planted, is being put in in good time, with the ground in a very fair condition. Further than this it is too early to speak of corn. The high prices of hogs and cattle have induced farmers to sell closer than usual, so that the supply on hand is comparatively small. What there are, however, have been generally wintered well and commence the warm season in good condition. There is plenty of provender on hand, and there is no reason why the hogs and cattle which go into market next Fall should not be in the best condition. The wool growers are not very jubilant. Sheep have generally dane well, though in sounties the scab and foot-rot have occasioned no little anxiety and some loss. But on the whole sheep are in good plight, and the clip promises to be large. Our farmers are paying some attention to horses and mules, but, with few exceptions, it is incidental to other branches of agriculture. The scarcity of flaxseed and the high price of oil have given a fresh impetus to flax-growing, and there is likely to be more attention than usual paid to that this year, particularly in the vicinity of oil mills. We hear but little of sorghum, but that little indicates that that important crop will not be neglected. The prospect for fruit is very encouraging wherever there are fruit trees. With the exception of peaches, which are hardly ever raised here, there promises to be an abundance of all kinds of fruit from currents to apples. The trees are now in full bloom, and the air is heavy with their fragrance. On the whole, we should think there is more than an average prospect for all kinds of grain, stock, wool, fruit, &c.

HOUSTON, TEXAS.—The Houston *Telegraph* of the 5th, says: Our reports from different sections of the cotton-growing region of this State are somewhat discordant. In most of the districts complaint is made that the crops, owing to abundant rains, are in the grass; the fair weather we are now enjoying will soon remedy this evil. The breadth of land in corn is generally small; the larger share of agricultural labor being employed on cotton, on the idea that a large crop of cotton will enable the agriculturist to buy corn from the Northwestern States more profitably than he can grow it. Corn will undoubtedly bear a high price among us, and in view of this it becomes the interest of farmers to put in now as large plantings of potatoes, beans, &c., &c., as their cotton crops will enable them to tend. In some few places we hear the freedmen are doing very badly; but generally they are working as well as could be expected, and better than many looked for them to do. While we have some apprehensions of the coming hot weather, our fears of its influence on black labor are not very great, for the negro loves the sun. The best estimate we can form is that the freedmen in the field are doing about half work on an average. This will give the State a good aggregate yield. The cold weather and rains a month or so since damaged considerably the stand of cotton, more in appearance than reality; for our observation and experience are to the effect that too thick a stand of the plant is generally left, and and that half a stand makes nearly a full crop.

GEORGIA—For several days past, says the Atlanta *Intelligencer*, we have been engaged in collecting all the information we possibly could relative to the prospects of the present growing cotton crop in our State. From all our sources of information, the conclusion has forced itself upon us, that the result of this year's planting will be a most unprofitable one for our farmers. The crop will turn out to be an exceedingly short one, if the half that has been reported to us be true—which is, that most of the seed planted has proved to be imperfect—the plant itself, after its appearance above ground, almost invariably failing to take root and sustain its growth. On very many plantations there will be entire failure; on others, only partial, some greater, some less.

DARKE COUNTY, OHIO.—The unfavorable weather for the past two weeks has greatly impeded the growth of nearly every kind of vegetation. The wheat through this section of the country will not yield an ordinary half-crop. Barley is nearly a total failure. Many of the farmers have their corn ground prepared for planting, but think it useless to plant till the ground becomes warm and the weather more favorable. Fruit of every kind is more or less injured. Peaches and cherries are entirely destroyed.

NORTHERN MAINE.—The Aroostook *Times* says: "The weather has not been very favorable to farming operations this Spring, and most of the time it has been cold and uncomfortable. We were favored with one or two pleasant days this week, which no doubt were taken advantage of by our farmer friends. The grass is springing up and looking quite fresh and green, and the trees will soon be in full leaf.

MONTICELLO, IND.—East of here, six or seven miles, the farmers do not expect to realize the seed sown, and it is so throughout a large portion of White County. The fruit crop promises well. Unless the fruit stems are frozen, causing the fruit to drop off, there will be a large yield of apples and cherries. Farmers are plowing up their wheat and planting corn.

COLUMBIA COUNTY, OHIO.—Wheat crop badly Winter-killed. If the season should prove ever so favorable until the time of maturing, the crop can not exceed one-fourth the average yield. For an apple crop the prospect is good. Peaches killed. Cherries and other small fruit doubtful.

ALABAMA AND GEORGIA.—Farmers in Upper Georgia and North Alabama are plowing up their cotton crops, and planting corn instead. More than half a crop cannot be counted in those sections. Defective seed and excessive rains are the cause.

IOWA.—Reports from various parts of the State of Iowa give great promise for good grain crops. A large crop of corn will be put in. Sheep are reported in the best condition.

The Lake Vermillion Gold Mines.

The St. Paul *Pioneer* says: "Major NEWSON, the Jason of the Argenautic expedition, which set out last winter in pursuit of the golden fleece at Vermillion Lake, arrived yesterday, and reports a highly-flourishing condition of affairs in that hyperborean El Dorado. He says the indications of rich gold deposits are very favorable, and he is very sanguine that the miners have only to dig a little deeper to make their pile. The major has planted the Mutual Protection Company on most of the richest known veins, and he is going back there to help the boys reap the golden harvest which is blooming under their feet.

FOR SALE

SEVENTEEN VILLA SITES AND A SUMMER BOARDING-HOUSE FOR SALE AT AUCTION, TUESDAY, May 22, ON THE PREMISES. The beautiful property on the highlands of Navesink, N. J., recently owned by the late Col. Jones, former Sheriff of this city, half mile from the landing at Atlantic Pavilion, will be sold in lots of 4 to 12 acres each; terms easy.
They command fine views of the ocean and bay, have good boating and bathing privileges.
The *Meta*, from Barclay, and *Sea Bird*, from Chambers-st., leave at 8½ o'clock and return the same day.
Maps, &c., at L. S. Tallmadge's, No. 77 Nassau-st., and R. S. Jones', No. 117 Fulton-st.
N. B.—If stormy, will be postponed to the 23d.

RIDER & FORD, NO. 39 PINE-ST., OFFER a valuable store and lot, corner Maiden-lane and Pearl-st.; superior brown-stone house in West 28th-st.; new, handsome brown-stone house in 3d-st., near 5th-av., Brooklyn; 178 excellent houses in Brooklyn; 2,500 lots in New-York and Brooklyn; handsome residences at Malden, Sing Sing, Tarrytown, Fort Lee, Greenwich, New-Brunswick, West Redding, Middletown, Hartford, Boiling Springs, Paterson, Orange and elsewhere. Furnished residences to rent; 409 farms for sale and exchange; stores, houses, farms and lots to exchange for merchandise; 28 houses and lots to exchange for good improved real estate.

THREE CHANCES.—FOR SALE, WITH OR without furniture, a very handsome cottage, beautifully situated at Clifton, S. I., five minutes from landing; contains 13 rooms, gas in every room, cistern and well water in kitchen by pump, cellar under whole house, heated by Harvey's best furnace; is in excellent condition throughout, stable and coach-house and hennery, all kinds of fruits in bearing; surroundings first class, plenty of shade. Price for house and furniture only $10,500. Terms easy. Exchange for a private dwelling in the City. Will rent to a first-class private family. Particulars with KILPATRICK, under Bull's Head Bank.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-ROCHELLE, HALF A mile from depot, an elegant stone house, in fine order, with improvements, commanding an extensive land and water prospect; fine lawn, walks stoned and graveled, garden, stable, and fruit. Also, a house and about four acres of land, near Mount Vernon, to rent. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

TWENTY DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEATS for sale or to let, furnished, from 9 to 30 miles from New-York; rent from $250 to $2,500 the season; a number at Stamford, Greenwich and Norwalk, Conn.; also, New-Jersey, on the Hudson, and in Westchester County, at Throg's Neck, Pelham Bay, &c. Apply to A. SERGEANT, No. 21 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEAT AT WEST HOboken, New-Jersey, one mile from Hoboken; a double frame house and barn on Palisade-av., with 17 valuable lots, fine garden, with plenty of fruit trees, beautiful view; horse-cars running by the house every quarter of an hour. Apply to PAUL ED. ROBERT, Nos. 95 and 97 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT YONKERS, North Broadway, the fine large house, all modern improvements, and outbuildings, in complete repair, grounds about two acres, abundance of fruit in full bearing. Possession immediately. Apply to Dr. KINSLEY, on the premises, or WM. H. KINSLEY, No. 107 Fulton-st.

AT NO. 319 FOURTH-AV., BY STANLEY DAY. Office hours from 10 to 4. Country property in Broome, Columbia, Dutchess, Greene, New-York, Ontario, Orange, Queens, Rockland, Suffolk, Sullivan, Ulster and Westchester Counties; Staten Island and New-Jersey. Descriptive circular with prices upon application or mailed free.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

SIXTH-AVENUE.—FOR SALE, THE VALuable plot of ground on northeast corner of 6th-av. and 16th-st., consisting of four full lots, now so improved as to yield a good interest, and capable of being further improved so as to make a good investment. Apply to WM. H. ROSS, No. 117 Broadway.

CORNWALL.—FOR SALE, A FINE COUNTRY residence, with about 15 acres of choice land, on the main road to Canterbury, one mile from the landing. For particulars inquire of J. D. CLARK, No. 239 Washington-st., or O. S. CLARK, on the premises.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, TWO SPLENDID brown-stone front houses, on Gates-av., near Ryerson-st.; four stories, French roof, 24x45 feet; 14 rooms, with all the modern improvements; built by days' work. AMZI HILL, No. 1,206 Fulton-av., near Grand, Brooklyn.

ONLY $7,000, PART CASH, FOR A pretty cottage and about ¾ acre, in South Bergen; good view and neighborhood; 1¼ miles from Jersey City. Apply at GROOLY'S barber-shop, Prospect Hall, Bergen.

FOR SALE.

S. W. BENEDICT, LATE BENEDICT & COIT.
Has removed his Real Estate Office from the basement of No. 4 Pine-st. to the principal story of same building, NO 4 AND 6 PINE-ST., ROOM NO. 3. where he will be happy to see and serve his friends, and all parties wishing to negotiate for dwellings, stores, lots, or country property.
He has for sale some of the best houses in the City, and several furnished houses to rent. Also, some valuable country places.

FOR SALE—WITH POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY, one of the finest country seats and 100-acre farm in New-Jersey, on Central Road, 1¼ hours from City, with crops, stock, &c.; house modern and large, 15 rooms, hot and cold water baths, &c.; houses for farmer and gardener; other improvements extensive; fine grounds, splendid views, fruit of all kinds and most choice varieties in great abundance; soil in the highest state; no expense has been spared in manuring and underdraining; seldom such a chance offers to purchasers; attending it is also a business and villa aspect, which must be seen before price is named. Address T. D., Box 5,175 Post-office.

COUNTRY VILLA FOR SALE—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN.—A farm of 40 acres, in the very highest cultivation, situated near Bedford Station, Westchester County, suitable for a gentleman's residence, either Summer or Winter; together with agricultural implements, a full furnished cottage, horses, carriages, &c., all in first-rate condition. Upon the premises are carriage-house, barn, workshop, sheds, ice-house, wash-house, with Croton water, granary, dairy-house, &c. Inquire of CLARRY & REILLEY, Nos. 12 and 14 Spruce-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, a handsome Gothic cottage and stable, situated in New-Jersey; house and garden in perfect order; neighborhood perfectly healthy; 1 hour by rail from and hourly communication with New-York; 3 minutes' walk from depot. There are good schools and churches in the place. Terms moderate. Address L., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—AT WESTPORT, CONN., A FINE country residence situated in the centre of the village; house modern and pleasant; lot contains 1¼ acres and its location unsurpassed by any other in the village; will be sold cheap if applied for immediately. For terms, &c., apply to MOSES W. WILSON, Esq.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A NEW AND newly furnished house at Little Neck, L. I., thirty minutes from steamboat or railroad, commanding a view of Long Island Sound, the Palisades, &c.
The above is offered for sale, or can be rented for the Summer months. Inquire at 298 Broadway, third floor.

LINDENWALD—AN EXCELLENT FARM OF 225 acres in Columbia County, will be exchanged for land in Yonkers, West Farms or Morrisania, Westchester County, on fair terms. Inquire of LEONARD W. JEROME, No. 46 Exchange-place, or CHARLES A. BATHGATE, Fordham.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE PLACE AT Flushing, L. I.; house contains 10 rooms besides attic and cellar; grounds well laid out, with choice fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery; within five minutes' walk of depot. For further particulars apply to C. P. FRAME, No. 75 Liberty-st., New-York.

AT NO. 319 FOURTH-AV.—BY STANLEY DAY—Office hours 10 to 4—Houses for sale at reduced prices, with possession. East 30th-st., $14,000; 48th-st., $14,000; Lexington-av., $19,000; do., partly furnished, $21,500; 4th-av., $15,000. Descriptive circulars, upon application, mailed free.

$800. $1,200, $1,800, $10,000.—FOR SALE, cottages and elegant dwellings at East New-York and Woodhaven. Also 700 lots at $150 and upwards; will build cottages or elegant dwellings for purchasers. Also four dwellings to rent, $300, $400, $500, $600. CHAS. P. MILLER, Atlantic-av., East New-York.

$8.500.—A BARGAIN.—A FINE FARM OF 100 acres, 80 in good cultivation, 20 in wood, with good house, barns, fruit, &c., at Comac, L. I., four miles from Northport Landing; access daily with New-York by steamboat. Apply to S. E. SWIFT, No. 27 Park-place.

FOR SALE—$14,000—A MODERN-BUILT, three-story and basement, high-stoop house in West 15th-st. Apply to S. K. JACOBS, No. 1 New-st., corner of Wall.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT PORT WASHington on Long Island, a new two-story and attic house, with 2½ acres of land, well cultivated. Apply to DAVID J. TAFF, spar-yard, foot of 3d-st., East River.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—FOR PROPerty in or near New-York City, timber lands in Hamilton and Fulton Counties. Apply to WILLIAM L. SMITH & CO., No. 21 Nassau-st.

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE ON LONG ISLAND—Complete order; pleasant village; cheapest place for a family in the State. Price $2,000. Apply to G. H. BENEDICT, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR A CITY house, a handsome residence in New-Rochelle; two acres; six minutes from depot. Inquire of W. PINKNEY, No. 58 Wall-st.

A FEW RESIDENCES FOR SALE OR to let, furnished or unfurnished, at Elizabeth, Newark, Brooklyn, &c.; immediate possession. Inquire of SMITH BROTHERS, No. 139 Broadway, N. Y.

A COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE NEAR Sufferns Depot, 1½ hours' ride from Jersey City by New-York and Erie Railroad. Inquire of SETH WILKS, No. 69 Wall-st., New-York.

A VERY HANDSOME BROWN-STONE house for sale or to let, furnished. Apply at No. 134 Lexington-av.

TO LET.

AT NO. 310 4TH-AV., BY STANLEY DAY—Office hours from 10 to 4. Furnished and unfurnished houses to let on Union-square, Gramercy Park, Lexington, 4th and 5th avs.; in 9th, 17th, 18th, 48th, 49th, 54th sts.; at Fishkill, Hyde Park, Oyster Bay, Fairmount, West Morrisania, Dobbs' Ferry, Mamaroneck, New-Rochelle, Rye, Sing Sing, Hall's Corners, Tremont, West Farms, Peekskill, Catskill, Haverstraw, Bergen and Shrewsbury.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—AT BAY Ridge, suburbs of Brooklyn, containing 11 rooms, all in good repair, within half an hour of the ferry, and 100 yards of the city cars, which pass every 15 minutes; the house commands a splendid view of New-York Bay, and has 20 acres of land, barn, stables, kitchen-garden, plants and extensive apple orchard attached. Apply to W.M. H. POWER & CRAIG, 3 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—TWO HANDSOMELY FURNISHED suites of rooms to three or four gentlemen; handsome parlor and bedroom for one or two gentlemen; a few single bedrooms; most eligible location in the city. No. 20 11th-st., close to Broadway and St. Denis Hotel; 5th-av. stages pass the door; Broadway cars at end of the block.

TO LET—DESIRABLE FURNISHED RESIdence, 12 rooms, neat outbuildings, 3 acres, lawn, fruit, shade, &c., fronting on the Hudson, near Newburgh; $750 for the Summer. Others at Peekskill, Tarrytown, Nyack, Bloomfield, and other localities; $50 to $300 per month. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—ON THE HUDson, near West Point; furnished house, with stables, garden, abundance of fruit, &c.; one of the most desirable places in the Highlands. Terms, with gardener, $1,300 for the season. Apply to EDWD. MITCHELL, No. 62 Wall-st.

A LADY AND GENTLEMAN, OR GENTLEMAN, can find a pleasant and newly-furnished parlor and bedroom, front rooms, second story; also one room third story; good location, within two minutes' walk of good hotels; good references given and required. Apply 58 East 27th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO RENT IN 9th, 12th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 26th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 38th, 37th, 41st, 45th, 47th and 51st sts., Lafayette and Livingston places, also Lexington, Madison and 5th avs. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

NEAR WEST POINT.—TO LET—A LARGE furnished house, with 50 acres of land, stable, large garden, (in order,) ice-house, filled, abundance of fruit, on the west bank of the Hudson, about a mile below Cozzens' Hotel; rent, $2,000. Apply to ALFRED PELL, No. 45 William-st.

TO LET—TO SINGLE YOUNG GENTLEMEN, A neatly furnished suite of apartments on 21st-st.; the second-story and parlor floor will be let separately or together upon moderate terms; all the conveniences, bath, hot and cold water and gas. Apply to C. A. CLARK & CO., No. 17 Barclay-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT LAKE GEORGE, one of the most beautifully situated villas on that peerless lake, ice-house filled, barn, stables, &c., ground some 13 acres, for three months. Apply to D. BURRELL, No. 197 Pearl-st.

TO LET.—TWO NEATLY FURNISHED ATTIC rooms, in good neighborhood, to single gentlemen. Board if desired. Address W., care Box No. 5,031, New-York Post-office, or call at No. 303 Henry-st., New-York City.

STORE 25x200, BROADWAY, NEAR ST. Nicholas Hotel, to let or lease, suitable for any business requiring superior light; possession any time. D. D. ORRELL, No. 78 Cedar-st.

A PLEASANT COTTAGE TO RENT AT Ravenswood, 30 minutes from City Hall; two acres of lawn, fruit and shade trees. ENOCH ARMITAGE, No. 59 William-st.

TO LET—IN MORRISTOWN, A NEWLY FURnished house, containing seven rooms; water in the house, nice garden; only five minutes' walk from depot. Address WILLIAM W. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—TO GENtleman and wife, or single gentlemen, in a small private family; house has all modern improvements. Apply at No. 82 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av.

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS ON second floor, for single gentlemen, without board; terms reasonable; house convenient to cars. No. 34 West 29th-st.

TO LET—AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEdiately, part furnished or not, house No. 73 7th-st.; has been occupied as a first-class boarding-house. Apply on the premises.

A PARLOR AND BEDROOM, FURNISHed, for two single gentlemen, without board. Inquire of R. RICE, No. 222 Sixth-av., between 14th and 15th sts.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—AT YONkers. Rent moderate, fine location. Would rent for four months or one year. Apply to J. W. P., No. 1 Moore-st., Room No. 7.

TO LET—A LARGE PARLOR ON SECOND floor, furnished, to two gentlemen. Inquire on the premises, No. 621 Fulton-av., near Franklin, Brooklyn, after 5 o'clock, P. M.

NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to first-class parties, at No. 132 East 16th-st., near Irving-place; references required.

49 EAST 21ST-ST., BETWEEN BROADway and 4th-av., handsomely-furnished rooms, in suites or single, to gentlemen only; house first-class.

EAST 73D-ST., WILLOW-PLACE., NO. 27, to let, furnished; $150 per month till May next. Inquire on premises.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS to let to gentlemen only at No. 28 Macdougal-st., between Charlton and Vandam.

FURNISHED ROOMS—SINGLE OR IN suites, to let, at No. 116 West 4th-st., fronting Washington-square.

TO LET—THIRD-FLOOR, NO. 88 SOUTH-ST., 68x20, suitable for tailoring or manufacturing business. Apply to D. M. CUMISKEY, on the premises.

TO LET—IN ELIZABETH, N. J., A WELL-FURnished house, for the Summer. Address Box No. 364 Post-office, Elizabeth, N. J.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD RENT A large front room, furnished, to one or two gentlemen; very moderate terms. Inquire at 14 2d-place, Brooklyn.

A FURNISHED PARLOR TO LET—TO one or two single gentlemen, without board. Apply at No. 124 East 21st-st., near Gramercy Park.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—IN A PLEASANT office in Pine-st., between Nassau and William. Address M. D., New-York Post-office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO GENtlemen, at No. 6 East 34th-st, third door from 5th-av.

ELEGANT ROOMS, NEWLY FURNISHED, to let without board. Apply at No. 102 East 19th-st.

HOUSES TO LET. BY CHARLES VAN TINE, No. 33 Pine-st.

10th-st., East, high stoop, unfurnished	$1,800
23d-st., West, Eng. basem't, furnished, per month	400
45th-st., West, high stoop, furnished	4,000
45th-st., West, high stoop, unfurnished	2,400
49th-st., West, high stoop, furnished, per month	200

Also, several desirable country residences, furnished and unfurnished. For permits apply to CHAS. VAN TINE, No. 33 Pine-st.

HOTEL TO LET.—THE ST. LAWRENCE Hotel, situated in the pleasant village of Cape Vincent, on the St. Lawrence River. Cape Vincent is at the northern terminus of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburgh Railroad, only a short distance from the Thousand Islands, and is famous for its superior fishing grounds. This hotel will be leased for a term of years. Good references required. Apply to H. J. CREVOLIN, Cape Vincent, Jefferson County, N. Y.

TO LET—FOR SIX MONTHS, FROM THE 1ST of June, a handsome French villa, with two acres, furnished; in perfect order; within an hour of Wall-st., in Westchester County. Rent $200 per month. Apply to W. J. HARRIS, Continental Bank.

TO LET—FURNISHED—FOR ELEVEN WEEKS from July 1, a large house in New-Rochelle, Westchester Co.; large garden, in good order. Apply on the premises, to D. CHERBULIEZ, or by mail, through Pelham Post-office.

TO LET—A SECOND FLOOR, CONSISTING OF five rooms, furnished, to gentleman and wife, or family of adults, No. 539 2d-av., corner of 30th-st.

TO LET.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—IN A HEALTHY LOCATION, BY A careful private family, for three or four months, a country house comfortably furnished, not less than 10 rooms, with garden, fruit and shade grounds, within two hours of City Hall, by boat or rail; must state exactly location, time, means of getting to and fro; none other noticed; rent not to exceed $150 per month. Address R. H. T., Box No. 1,576 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—WITHOUT BOARD, BY A SINGLE young man, a neat, moderate sized furnished room on or near DeKalb-av., above Bedford, Brooklyn; rent paid in advance, and reference given if required. Address, stating terms, C. B. H., Box No. 4,600 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY, A FURNISHED house, with a lawn and some ground, from June 15 to September 15 or October 1. Address L. T. Y., Box No. 118 *Times* Office, stating the rent and describing the place.

A SUITE OF OFFICES WANTED IMMEDIATELY upon basement, first or second floors, in the neighborhood of Wall-st. and Broadway; suitable for the profession of the subscriber. STANLEY DAY, No. 319 4th-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SPECIAL PRIVATE BOARDING.—ANY lady desiring to find an elegant home with excellent medical attendance, kind care and strict retirement during confinement, can find every requisite with a widow lady living genteely, without children or boarders. For particulars address Box No. 381 Brooklyn Post-office.

BOARD AND ROOMS IN BROOKLYN, E. D.—Board can be had by one or two gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife; also, a large unfurnished room. Apply at No. 243 South 3d-st.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR PARTY of gentlemen, will find very pleasant rooms, with board, at No. 161 West 14th-st., one of the finest locations in the City.

TWO YOUNG MEN, OR MAN AND WIFE, can get board in a private family at moderate price, by applying at No. 9 Jones-st., where the comforts of a home can be had.

TO LET—A PARLOR FLOOR, ELEGANTLY furnished, with bath-room attached; for gentlemen only; breakfast if desired. Apply at No. 38 9th-st., near 5th-av.

A FAMILY OR TWO OR THREE GENtlemen can have pleasant rooms, furnished, if desired, and with board, at No. 53 West 11th-st. References exchanged.

354 WEST 23D-ST.—ROOMS IN SUITES OR single, handsomely furnished, with superior board and attendance, or without board.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE HOUSE NO. 33 WEST 27th-st., large, handsomely furnished rooms, with or without board. References required.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT THE BROOKS HOUSE, Monroe Village, Orange County, fifty miles from City per Erie Railroad, four minutes' walk from depot. A beautiful country seat of fifteen acres, large stone mansion, with fine large airy rooms, abundance of fruit and shade, plenty of vegetables, eggs and milk; trout and pickerel fishing from one to three miles distant; cultivated farm and rugged mountain scenery that cannot be surpassed. No advance in price from former years, only in proportion to the advance of supplies. Only ten or twelve genteel persons taken. Table abundantly supplied, and good attention. Accommodation for horses at hay or grass. Commutation fare forty cents a day. Refers to R. McClenachan, at Wm. H. Arthur's, corner Nassau and Liberty sts. Inquire for STARKWEATHER, at the depot.

COUNTRY BOARD—THE SUBSCRIBER HAS opened a commodious hotel for the accommodation of City boarders, at East Worcester, Otsego Co., N. Y., on line of Susquehanna Railroad, two hours' ride west from Albany; charges reasonable. Address GEORGE RICH, proprietor, or call for reference at No. 261 3d-av., or on Lawyer Robinson, No. 8 Pine-st.

COUNTRY BOARD—SINGLE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated for the Summer in a fine large house, pleasantly located on the Hackensack Railroad, twenty-five minutes' ride from the Pavonia-ferry, and three minutes' walk from the depot. Terms $8 per week, with breakfast and tea. For particulars, inquire of JAMES DIXON, No. 72 Walker-st., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD AT NEWBURGH.—Two very fine rooms, either separate or en suite, can be had, in a very fine location, about ten minutes' walk from landing or cars; about an acre of land, view of the river, &c. Application must be made immediately to N. W. ALLARD, Newburgh, Orange County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A young lady, in some good family where there are no boarders; good plain board expected and a pleasant home; moderate price only paid. Address Box No. 6,849 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FAMILY OF FOUR or five persons can have fine rooms and good board, where there are no other boarders; location Bergen Heights. Cars pass every ten minutes. Stabling if desired. Address R., Box No. 188 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD AT WASHINGTON Heights for adults; fine large rooms, beautiful grounds; twelve minutes' walk from depot or steamboat; good stabling if required. Apply at CLARKE'S Photographic Gallery, No. 589 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PERSONS WISHING TO board in a pleasant village for the Summer can be accommodated in a private family in Ludlow, Vt. Address LUDLOW, Station A, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD AT A FARM-HOUSE IN Westchester County, 30 miles from City, on Harlem Railroad; two good rooms, suitable for adults. Address HOME, Box No. 56 Chappaqua Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FOUR OR FIVE GENtlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, good board, and the comforts of home in Rahway, N. J. Address N. D. FISHER, Box No. 4,149 Post-office, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR HORSES.—Address JACOB HICKS, North Hempstead, Queens County, L. I.

BOARD AT A FARM-HOUSE, IN A healthy country village, in Fulton County, situated on the banks of a river, a few miles from the Central Railroad; good fishing, hunting, driving, &c.; horses and carriages on the premises; house large, and table unsurpassed; a splendid opportunity for families to spend the summer sensibly; terms $10 per week. Reference, G. E. SLOCUM, No. 418 Broadway.

HARLEM ROOMS TO LET—WITH BOARD, at a beautiful country residence, foot of 121st-st., Harlem River, one block from the steamboat landing; bath-house, boating and fishing. Apply at house, or No. 126 9th-st., New-York.

A FEW BOARDERS CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with good board in a private family at Baiport, L. I., fronting the great South Bay; good fishing, gunning, &c., at a moderate price. For particulars, apply to ROBERT GAGE, No. 15 Catharine-slip.

AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, ON THE Hudson, board in a private family for adults; superior accommodations, stable, &c. Address S. B., Box No. 3,651 Post-office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE HAMONASSETT HOUSE, MADISON, CONN., Will be opened for Summer guests May 25, 1866. The drives, fishing and bathing grounds are excellent; three-quarters of a mile from Madison Depot, on Shore Line Railroad; the house is furnished throughout entirely new. The subscriber has had an extensive and varied experience, and promises to do all in his power to make the stay of his guests pleasant. Applicants may address H. L. PARKER, Hamonassett House, Madison, Conn.

OAK PARK, Three miles from Tarrytown. This magnificent private mansion, standing in its own park of forty acres, and situated on very high ground, is now open for the reception of a limited number of guests; all modern improvements; horses and carriages on the estate; mountain air. For further particulars inquire of Charles De Revere, news agent, Tarrytown, or of the proprietor, B. BARNARD, No. 51 Lispenard street, New-York.

GRANVILLE HOTEL—MIDDLE GRANville, Washington County, N. Y., opens for guests June 1. C. H. BULL.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock. FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works, Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, and at half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av., and 1,310 Broadway, between 35th and 36th sts., New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, ON FRIDAY AFTERnoon, in a Broadway car, a dark maroon-colored POCKET-BOOK. The finder will receive the above reward on leaving the book and contents with the receiving clerk at the office of the Broadway Railroad, corner 7th-av. and 51st-st.

DENTISTRY.

HAVE YOUR TEETH EXTRACTED without pain by Dr. HOYT, who uses the only method by which nitrous oxide can be administered pure. Office No. 878 Broadway, corner 18th-st.

MACHINERY.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING PRESSES FOR SALE.—Several new presses very cheap. Apply by mail to Box No. 881 Post-office, New-York.

ICE CREAM $2 PER GALLON—THE BEST in the City, at KEPLER'S Ice Cream Saloon and Restaurant, No. 252 4th-av., corner 20th-st. Hotels, picnics, parties and weddings supplied at the shortest notice. Effray's Chocolate and Racahout.

DRY GOODS.

SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS. GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF CLOTH AND SILK SACQUES AND BASQUES, CLOAKINGS, MANTILLAS, SILKS, TRIMMINGS, &c. AT CAMPBELL'S EMPORIUM, No. 898 BROADWAY, between 19th and 20th sts.

LACE CURTAINS. MUSLIN AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS, VESTIBULE LACES, MUSLIN AND LACE DRAPERIES, &c., &c. B. L. SOLOMON & SONS, No. 369 Broadway, Offer the balance of their Spring importations of the above goods AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. WINDOW SHADES, WHITE, BUFF AND GREEN HOLLAND, AND GOLD BORDERS. CORNICES in imitation of MAHOGANY and ROSEWOOD. They are prepared to execute orders in an elegant and skillful manner.

CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, &c., &c. M. A. DE LENEY Has recently received a fine assortment of the LATEST PARISIAN STYLES, which she offers at reduced prices. No. 48 Union-place, corner 17th-st.

JAMES A. HEARN & SON WILL OFFER ON MONDAY; BLACK AND FANCY SILKS, REAL LACE SHAWLS AND LLAMA LACE SHAWLS AT A GREAT REDUCTION. NEW PARIS DRESS GOODS From recent auction sales at very low prices. BLACK SILK GRENADINES, SIXTY-FIVE CENTS. Warranted all Silk. BLACK ALPACAS, Yard and a half wide, ONE DOLLAR A YARD, Cost one dollar and forty cents to import. BLACK ALPACAS, usual width, 50c.; WORTH 75c. 5,000 yards BLACK GRENADINE BAREGE, SIXTY-TWO CENTS; worth eighty. SPRING AND SUMMER SHAWLS In great variety. An elegant assortment of SILK MANTILLAS AND NOVELTIES IN CLOTH GARMENTS. DRESSES AND SUITS MADE TO ORDER. Guaranteed to fit and finished when promised. No. 775 BROADWAY, above 9th-st.

THE GREAT RUSH OF LAST WEEK, CAUSED BY OUR SELLING MUSLINS FROM 8 TO 10 CENTS A YARD BELOW THE REGULAR RETAIL PRICES, LEADS US TO ANNOUNCE THAT WE WILL CONTINUE THIS WEEK TO SELL MUSLINS AT ONE CENT A YARD PROFIT. WE ARE OFTEN ASKED HOW WE CAN AFFORD TO SELL OUR GOODS SO NEARLY AT COST, WHEN THE EXPENSES OF DOING BUSINESS ARE SO HEAVY. THE ANSWER IS, BY SELLING MUSLINS AT ONE CENT A YARD PROFIT, WHEN OTHER MERCHANTS CHARGE 8 OR 10 CENTS. THE NEWS SPREADS THROUGHOUT HOBOKEN, BROOKLYN, JERSEY CITY, WILLIAMSBURGH, AND THE SURROUNDING COUNTRY, AND THEN TO OUR STORE THE PEOPLE COME TO TRADE, MAKING OUR SALES SO LARGE THAT IN THE END WE MAKE MORE MONEY THAN IF WE CHARGED BIG PROFITS. THEN, TOO, IT MAKES US TO HANDLE BIG LOTS OF GOODS, AND LARGE LOTS CAN ALWAYS BE BOUGHT CHEAPER THAN SMALL ONES. ALSO, AUCTION LOT ALPACAS, (FINE GOODS,) 25c. AUCTION CASSIMERES, $1; OLD PRICE, $2 25. AUCTION DRESS GOODS FROM 10c. TO 25c. A YARD BELOW REGULAR RETAIL PRICES. GREAT BARGAINS IN DRAPERIES, PRINTS, HOSIERY, FLANNELS, GINGHAMS, &c., &c. WET LINENS, WET CRASHES, WET HANDKERCHIEFS, &c., &c., AT AUCTION PRICES. We invite particular attention to this sale, fully believing that housekeepers can effect an IMMENSE SAVING by taking advantage of THIS offering. SUN UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS. A WHOLESALER'S STOCK TO BE RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES. BUY THEM OF US AND SAVE THE RETAILER'S PROFIT. SUN UMBRELLAS, pure silk, only $1. BEAUTIFUL PARASOLS, $1, $1 50 up. FOSTER BROTHERS, NO. 272 BLEECKER, BETWEEN MORTON AND COMMERCE STS.

IF YOU NEED DRY GOODS, EXAMINE OUR PRICES, GIVEN BELOW. AUCTION ALPACAS, GOOD QUALITY, 25c. VERY FINE ALPACAS, 31c. HANDSOME AUCTION DRESS GOODS, 31c. FORMER PRICE, 44c. SPLENDID STYLES AND QUALITIES, 37½c. FORMER PRICE, 50c. AUCTION BALMORAL SKIRTS, $2 50, $3. UP. MUSLINS RETAILED AT 1c. a yard PROFIT. MERRIMACK PRINTS, 18c. and 20c. ALL WOOL FLANNELS, 31c. UP. AUCTION FRINGED TOWELS, 22c. GREAT BARGAINS IN CASSIMERES. FINE ALL WOOL GOODS, 75c., 87½c. and $1. THE GREATEST BARGAINS OF THE SEASON. REMEMBER, BEST MUSLINS SOLD AT 1c. a yard PROFIT. ALSO, A LARGE LOT WET LINEN TOWELS and HANDKERCHIEFS AT HALF PRICE. SUN UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS. A MANUFACTURER'S STOCK, TO BE RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES. BUY THEM OF US, AND SAVE THE RETAILER'S PROFIT. PURE SILK ONES, $1, $1 25, $1 50, UP. The above goods were bought during the panic last week, and are much less than former prices. The decline in MUSLINS is very great, and having bought a large lot we propose selling them AT ONE CENT A YARD PROFIT, WHICH WILL MAKE OUR PRICES 6c., 8c. and 10c. a yard LESS THAN THE REGULAR RETAIL RATES. MUSLINS FROM 12½c. a yard, UP. THE ORDINARY PROFIT ON MUSLINS IS FROM 6c. to 10c. a yard. WE OFFER, TO-MORROW, MUSLINS AT 1c. A YARD PROFIT. SMALL PROFITS, AND STORE CROWDED WITH CUSTOMERS, LOOKS BETTER THAN DEAR GOODS, AND SALESMEN IDLE. FOSTER BROTHERS, NO. 272 BLEECKER-ST., BETWEEN MORTON AND COMMERCE STS.

CLOSING SALE OF SPRING DRESS GOODS AT VALENTINE & CO.'S, NO. 12 4TH-AV.
20,000 YARDS DRESS GOODS, closing at a large discount from auction prices.
2,000 YARDS SILK-WROUGHT GRENADINES, closing at 15 cents a yard.
4,000 YARDS SAXONY PLAIDS, closing at 18 cents a yard.
2,000 YARDS EXTRA FINE SAXONY PLAIDS, closing at 24 cents a yard.
1,000 YARDS PLAIN MOHAIR LUSTRE, closing at 24 cents a yard.
2,000 YARDS FINE SILK BROCHE BENGOLE, closing at 30 cents a yard.
1,000 YARDS FINE PLAID AND STRIPE MOZAMBIQUE, closing at 31 cents a yard.
3,000 YARDS FINE FRENCH GINGHAM LAWNS, closing at 31 cents a yard.
3,000 YARDS FINE PLAIN POPLIN LASUNAS, closing at 33 cents a yard.
5,000 YARDS FINE LINEN LAWN, closing at 40 cents a yard.
WHITE MARSEILLES, PLAIN AND DOTTED SWISS ALPACA, ETC., ETC., ETC.
All closing at prices which preclude the plea of "Nothing to Wear."
VALENTINE & CO., NO. 12 4TH AV.

NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS.—ADOLF KUSTER'S, No. 225 8th-av.—250 pieces of new dress goods to be opened at 25c. to 30c. per yard; great bargains. Also, several cases of French lawns and organdies; several cases of alpaccas in the new colors; several cases of Mozambiques and Lenas; French, English and American prints at much reduced prices; muslins very cheep, 12½c. per yard, in all widths, by the piece or yard. A splendid line of black silks from auction, from $1 per yard up; very handsome styles in silks, cloth sacques and mantillas, to be offered at a very small profit. A great many bargains in linens, damasks, hucks, tweeds, table-cloths, &c., all of a very superior quality and at very low prices. Everything is guaranteed as represented. Everybody is sure to get pleased at ADOLF KUSTER'S, No. 225 8th-av.

MOURNING GOODS FROM AUCTION. At JACKSON'S some most extraordinary bargains, all below cost of importation; English and French bombazines, special bargains; 6-4 de laines, Grenadine poplins, Tamise cloths, Oxonian cloths, Grenadine bareges, iron bareges, yard wide, $1 per yard; 7-4 and 8-4 Spanish crapes, about half price; Organdie muslins, finest imported, 50c., worth 85c.; black silks, check silks, French poplins, crape cloth, a new article, over two yards wide, $10 per dress, worth $15. Ladies requiring mourning goods should look at our stock before purchasing elsewhere. W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

TRAVELING DRESS GOODS FROM AUCTION. At JACKSON'S, handsome goods—choice bargains; some beautiful styles for ladies not in mourning. Summer Cloth—plain gray and striped—$5 per dress; worth $10. Mozambiques—$5 per dress; worth $10. 160 pieces of very choice Alpaca, at a further reduction. N. B.—New French Prints, 4-4 wide, 31c. per yard; worth 50c. W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

MOURNING BONNETS And MANTILLAS. Prices greatly reduced. N. B. FROM AUCTION, some splendid SHAWLS—decided bargains. W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

MOURNING INDIA SILKS. ANOTHER CASE FROM AUCTION. Striped and figured at $10 per dress; worth $15. This is the handsomest lot of goods offered for many years. Some styles can be worn by ladies not in mourning. N. B. The last lot this season at such a sacrifice. W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

MME. DIEDEN Has removed to NO. 25 UNION-SQUARE. DRESSES, CLOAKS, LACES, LINGERIES, &c. &c.

LADIES' SHOES AT LESS THAN COST. I am selling all the soiled and unfashionable shoes on hand at half price. In quality they are equal to the best, and are just the thing for country wear. SAMUEL D. GORMAN, No. 881 Broadway.

DRY GOODS

MOURNING GOODS. Black Bareges, Grenadines, Alpacas, Mohairs, Silks, Bombazines, De Laines, Poplins, Shawls, Cloaks, Mantillas, Gloves, Parasols, Hosiery, Collars, Veils, &c. Also, White and Part Mourning Goods and Traveling Dress Goods, in great variety, AT REDUCED PRICES. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, cor. Grand-st. Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST. Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

RICH LYONS SILKS, Plain Colors, Black and Fancy. Also, Rich Silk Robes—a fine assortment for Spring. Also, fashionable LOW-PRICED SILKS, in great variety, at retail. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, cor. Grand-st. Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST. Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT, Breakfast Robes and Caps, Robes de Chambre, Waists, Chemises, Corsets, Corset Covers, Ladies and Children's Underclothing, Children's and Infants' Wardrobes, &c., &c., AT REDUCED PRICES. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, cor Grand-st. Nos 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

RICH LACE SHAWLS, CAPES, FLOUNCINGS, Hdkfs., Collars, Sets, Barbes, &c., &c. Also, Black and White Llama Lace Shawls, Embroideries, &c. AT REDUCED PRICES. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, cor. Grand-st. Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST. Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES. BROCAtels, Reps, Damasks, Chain Laines, Plushes, Chintzes, Cornices, Bands, Tassels, and Upholstery Goods, and fixtures of every kind. Window Shades, Table and Piano Covers, &c., &c. PARTICULAR ATTENTION given to the Furnishing and Fitting Up of Houses, Steamboats and Hotels. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, cor. Grand-st. Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST. Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

ORGANDIES, GRENADINES, MOZAMBIQUES, Percales, Jaconets, Poplins, Alpacas, Challies, Mohairs, De Laines, Prints, Printed Linens and Fashionable DRESS GOODS FOR SPRING, in every variety, at Retail, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, cor. Grand-st. Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST. Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

HOSIERY, GLOVES, TIES, SCARFS. Parasols, Silk and Woolen Drawers, Vests, &c. A fine assortment at Retail, AT REDUCED PRICES. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, cor. Grand-st. Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST. Nos. 47 to 49 CATHARINE-ST.

VELVETS CARPETS, TAPESTRIES, Brussels and Ingrain Carpetings, Stair Carpets, Oil-cloths, Rugs, Mats, Matting, Rods, &c., AT REDUCED PRICES. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

GREAT SACRIFICE IN CLOAKS! RICH PARIS CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS. A FULL ASSORTMENT OF ELEGANT DESIGNS at a great REDUCTION FROM COST! Also, our entire stock of new and elegant CLOAKS, BASQUES, SACQUES, CIRCULARS, &c., manufactured expressly for our retail sales at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES! LORD & TAYLOR, Nos 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner of Grand-st.

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS REQUESTED TO A FINE ASSORTMENT OF INFANTS' SILK AND LACE CAPS, And Ladies' Braided and Tamboured Breakfast Robes of the latest Paris Designs, just added to our LADIES' FURNISHING DEPARTMENT. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (Cor. Grand-st.)

A. T. STEWART & CO. Will make, on MONDAY, May 21, large additions to their stocks of ELEGANT AND POPULAR DRESS GOODS, SILKS, POPLINS, BROCHE POL DE CHEVRES, BAREGES, &c., &c. At extremely low prices. BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

COOPER INSTITUTE CARPET-STORE. GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES. ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, MATTINGS, HEARTH-RUGS, DOOR-MATS, WINDOW-SHADES, HOLLANDS, &c., &c. VERY LOW. AT J. HYATT'S, Nos. 13 and 15 COOPER INSTITUTE.

MILLINERY.

SPENCE'S, Nos. 27 and 27½ Division-st., Will open this week A New Stock of SPRING AND SUMMER MILLINERY GOODS. A large beautiful assortment of the latest styles OF HATS AND BONNETS. Ladies will find at this establishment the FANCHON, DERBY, SAILOR, THE SUNDOWNS, CELESTIALS, GYPSY, THE CHINESE and GYPSY QUEENS. Also, a large stock of rich and new FLOWERS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

$5,000 REWARD Will be paid for the apprehension of JOHN ROSS, so called, lately doing business as a broker at No. 44 Exchange-place, in this City, who absconded on the 2d inst., having committed forgeries of bank checks to a large amount. The following is a description of his person: Age, 35; height, 5 feet 9 inches; thin; high cheek bones; sunken cheeks; eyes dark and deep set; hair dark brown; sallow complexion; consumptive in appearance; coughs when speaking; speaks slowly and chews rhubard; dressed in dark sack overcoat and cassimere hat; is supposed to have in his possession upward of $200,000 in money or funds, a portion in compound interest notes. In addition to the above reward for his arrest, ten per cent. will be paid on the amount recovered from him. CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, U. A. MURDOCK, President. UNION NATIONAL BANK, EDWARD ARTHUR, President. NEW-YORK, May 3, 1866. BARNEY, BUTLER & PARSONS, Attorneys, Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y.

INODOROUS DISINFECTING FLUID OF 25 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. Thousands of gallons were used in 1843 and '48 in the hospitals, prisons, hotels and private dwellings with unqualified success; it does not smell or stain, and may be sprinkled in sick rooms, water-closets, &c., and all effluvias instantly disappear. For sale by the manufacturer, J. W. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 55 Cedar-st., N. Y.

JOHN McB. DAVIDSON & CO., Nos. 542 and 544 Broadway, New-York, Manufacturers of FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, VAULT DOORS, IRON SHUTTERS, And IRON WORK of all kinds, RAILROAD CHECKS, PADLOCKS, &c. Enameled and Plain Hollow and Stove Ware. GILBERT C. DAVIDSON.

ARMORY C COMPANY, SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT, N. Y. S. N. G., NEW-YORK, May 18, 1866. COMPANY ORDER, NO. 5.—IN COMPLIance with regimental orders, the members of C Company are hereby notified to assemble in tall uniform at Company's quarters, on Wednesday, 23d inst., at 9½ A. M. The remains of our late beloved Colonel will be transferred to their final resting-place, and the monument which has been erected to his memory dedicated. The honorary and ex-members of C Company are specially requested to parade on this occasion, and to report at the Company Armory by 9 o'clock. By order, CAPT. SEYMOUR A. BUNCE. ALFRED SPEAR, Orderly.

MATRIMONIAL.—BUREAU OF MATRIMOnial alliance, agency, international, in Paris, London and Florence. Bureau card, (confidential,) explanatory of facilities presented, mailed free on receipt of $1. The *Bridal Wreath*, the organ and exponent of this institution, and devoted to the subject in general: price 10 cents and postage; a liberal allowance to newsmen. Address Official Actuary, E. FITZREY, No. 90 3d-av., New-York.

DR. CULVERWELL'S LECTURE ON MANHOOD.—A warning to young men, containing information never before published, can be had free of charge at the drug-store, 127 Bowery, corner Grand-st., or by addressing Box No. 4,586 Post-office, New-York City.

OFFICERS OF THE NAVY WHO LOST their personal effects when serving on vessels lost or destroyed, can recover pay for the same by the recent act of Congress. We have the proper forms for application. L. BROWN & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

FOR ADOPTION.—A BEAUTIFUL MALE INfant, six weeks old, in perfect health. Address or apply to Mrs. McMANUS, No. 5 Hall-place, Tompkins Market.

CARPET WARP, WOOL TWINE, HOP Twine and every other kind of Twine, at lowest net cash price. WILLARD HARVEY, No. 84 Maiden-lane, New-York.

LADIES, CALL AT NO. 146 MADISON-st., and learn in a day to manufacture wax dolls of any size.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE COW AND CALF, weighing about 1,300 pounds. Apply to TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—A HERRING FIRE-PROOF SAFE, adapted for jewelers or watch importers. Address Box No. 2,352 Post-office.

FOR SALE—AN OFFICE PARTITION, WITH windows and doors. Address Box No. 2,352 Post-office.

NOTICE.—HARLEM MARKET, CORNER 130TH-st., between 3d and 4th avs., will be opened on THURSDAY, May 24.

FOR SALE—A SOAP-BOILER. ADDRESS BOX No. 2,352 Post-office.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.) NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL. Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders.
ENGLAND	3,450	Grace.
SCOTLAND	3,400	Hall.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Prowse.
HELVETIA	3,325	Ogilvie.
QUEEN	3,317	Grogan.
ERIN	3,200	Cutting.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,165	Thompson.
DENMARK	3,117	Thomson.
FRANCE	3,200	(Building.)
GERMANY	3,200	(Building.)

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
VIRGINIA ... SATURDAY, May 26
DENMARK ... SATURDAY, June 2
SCOTLAND ... SATURDAY, June 9
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.
Steerage passage tickets to bring parties from Liverpool or Queenstown, for $40 currency.
Cabin passage to Liverpool $100; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway, and for steerage tickets at the passage office of the company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 2?? Pearl-st. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF NEW-YORK ... SATURDAY ... May 26
CITY OF BOSTON ... SATURDAY ... June 2
CITY OF LONDON ... SATURDAY ... June 9
EDINBURGH ... SATURDAY ... June 16
CITY OF PARIS ... SATURDAY ... June 23
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY. BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
First Cabin ... $100 | Steerage ... $35
First Cabin to London ... 125 | Steerage to London ... 40
First Cabin to Paris ... 135 | Steerage to Paris ... 50
Wednesday's steamers will temporarily carry freight only.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:
PEREIRE ... DUCHESNE ... SATURDAY, June 2
VILLE DE PARIS ... SURMONT ... SATURDAY, June 16
LAFAYETTE ... LEMARIE ... SATURDAY, June 30
NAPOLEON III ... BOCANDE ... SATURDAY, July 14
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.
The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO LONDON DIRECT—THE splendid British iron steamship MONTEZUMA, Joseph Henshaw, Master, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, as above, on SATURDAY, May 26.
First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60; payable in United States currency.
For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Agent, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,
AND CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL, leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st, 11th and 21st of every month, (except when those dates fall on Sunday, and then on the preceding Saturday,) for ASPINWALL, connecting, via Panama Railway, with one of the company's steamships from Panama for SAN FRANCISCO, touching at ACAPULCO.
MAY.
1st. ARIZONA, connecting with SACRAMENTO.
11th. COSTA RICA, connecting with GOLDEN AGE.
21st. NEW-YORK, connecting with CONSTITUTION.
Departures of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS; 1st and 11th for CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS. Those of 1st touch at MANZANILLO.
Baggage checked through. One hundred pounds allowed each adult.
An experienced surgeon on board. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets or further information apply at the company's ticket office, on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer NEW-YORK will sail on MONDAY, May 21, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight received as usual.
For rates, &c., inquire at Freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway, Sole freight agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships HATTERAS, Capt. LEWIS PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M. RAPIDAN, Capt. ALEXANDER, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M., FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.
Freight at printed tariff rates.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. WEEKLY LINE. PASSENGER SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON ... Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES ... Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.
FREIGHT AT REDUCED RATES.
Cabin passage ... $20
The favorite side-wheel, passenger steamship HERMAN LIVINGSTON, CAPT. J. B. BAKER, will leave on SATURDAY, May 26, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 36 North River.
For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.
Agents in Savannah, WILDER & FULLARTON.

FOR SAVANNAH—PIONEER LINE.
First-class passage ... $20.
EVERY THURSDAY, landing cargo in Savannah the following Monday morning.
The new and first-class steamship PERIT, Capt. E. A. DELANOY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M., on THURSDAY, May 24.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LEWIS L. JONES, No. 13 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR CHARLESTON S. C.
PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FIRST CABIN PASSAGE ... THIRTY DOLLARS.
EMILY P. SOUDER ... Capt. H. LOCKWOOD.
MONEKA ... Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN.
The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 37 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.
The new and elegant steamship MONEKA, will leave on THURSDAY, May 24.
For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.
Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the vessel.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. VAILL, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, May 26, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The STAR OF THE UNION follows June 2.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship EVENING STAR will leave on SATURDAY, May 26, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.
For freight or passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—THE fast sailing steamship HUNTSVILLE will sail on SATURDAY, June 2, at 3 o'clock, from Pier 13, North River. For freight or passage apply to R. LOUDEN, 98 West-st., cor. Cedar.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 262 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st., Room No. 28.

FURNITURE.

$300,000 STOCK OF CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS AND FURNITURE.
We are offering the largest and best selected stock of Carpets, Oil-Cloths, and Furniture in the City, at the greatest reduction in prices ever known in five years. Dutch Hemp Carpet, 30 cents; Cotton and Wool Carpets, 60 cents; All Wool, 70 cents; Tapestries, $1 50; John Crossley & Son's Brussels, $1 75. Also the largest and best selected stock of Parlor, Bedroom and Kitchen Furniture to be found in the City. Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, at the large Wholesale and Retail Warerooms, Nos. 267, 269, and 271 26th-st., corner of 8th-av. T. & C. FARRELL.
Goods shipped and packed free to all parts of the City.

FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
Patent rosewood bedsteads, patent rosewood bureaus, (the handling of a number of keys avoided, one lock controlling four drawers.) Also, rosewood, black walnut, and oak library, dining-room and chamber furniture, at SPRINGMEYER BROS. (late J. H. Belter & Co.,) No. 722 Broadway, (established 1844,) opposite the New-York Hotel. Factory 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, carpets, oil-cloths, bedding, parlor and bedroom suites, &c., at BENDALL & SCOTT'S, No. 209 and 211 Hudson-st., corner of Canal-st. Housekeepers supplied, and can pay by installments if preferred.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS AND libraries bought for cash, at No. 126 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts. A large stock of books always on sale.

MEDICAL.

FREE CONSULTATION.
DR. A. ROSENBERG,
who has had a long experience in private diseases, cures the greatest sufferer in a wonderfully short time. Young men who by secret habits suffer from involuntary emissions and seminal weaknesses will be effectually cured, otherwise they will never enjoy the blessings of a family. Ladies' private diseases and monthly irregularities will be cured without fail. Office No. 64 Ludlow-st., near Grand-st. Office hours from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 12 to 6. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide," $1 50. E. WARNER, Publ'sr, 1 Vesey-st.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMBOAT LINE FOR BRIDGEPORT. The steamboat BRIDGEPORT, Capt. CHAS. WEEKS, leaves New-York daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 35 East River, foot Catharine-st., at 12 o'clock M., connecting with Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, arriving at Bridgeport in time for the accommodation trains on New-York and New-Haven Railroad going east and west. Returning—Will leave Bridgeport, from Naugatuck Railroad wharf EVERY NIGHT (Saturday excepted) at 11 o'clock P. M. The new and splendid steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. JOHN MCNEIL, leaves New-York from same pier EVERY AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted) at 3:30 P. M., arriving at Bridgeport in time to connect with the New-York and New-Haven Railroad train for Stratford, Milford and New-Haven. Returning—Will leave Bridgeport from Housatonic Railroad wharf daily (Sundays excepted) at 7¼ A. M., on arrival of early morning trains on Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-York and New-Haven Railroads. Freight received daily and forwarded at lowest rates. CHARLES ROCKWELL, Supt. WM. H. WILCOX, agent on pier.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON, AVOIDING POINT JUDITH. STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS, being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. S. BRAYTON, On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; COMMODORE, Capt. R. F. CURTIS, On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River. These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot. Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M. M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

NEW-YORK, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR. The new, fast and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, will, on and after SATURDAY, March 31, leave New-York from Pier No. 43, East River, for Orient, Greenport and Sag Harbor, on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 o'clock P. M. Returning, leave Sag Harbor for Greenport, Orient and New-York on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, apply on board. For further particulars inquire of WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank—The steamer META, Capt. WM. F. CONOVER, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.			LEAVE RED BANK.		
Tuesday, May	8,	12 M.	Monday, May	7,	11 A.M.
Thursday,	10,	2 P.M.	Wednesday,	9,	1 P.M.
Saturday,	12,	3½ P.M.	Friday,	11,	1 P.M.
Monday,	14,	5½ P.M.	Monday,	14,	7 A.M.
Tuesday,	15,	3½ P.M.	Tuesday,	15,	7 A.M.
Thursday,	17,	9 A.M.	Wednesday,	16,	7¼ A.M.
Saturday,	19,	10 A.M.	Friday,	18,	10 A.M.
Tuesday,	22,	8½ A.M.	Monday,	21,	11 A.M.
Wednesday,	23,	9 A.M.	Tuesday,	22,	1 P.M.
Thursday,	24,	2 P.M.	Wednesday,	23,	1¼ P.M.
Saturday,	26,	3½ P.M.	Friday,	25,	2 P.M.
Monday,	28,	3½ P.M.	Saturday,	26,	6½ A.M.
Tuesday,	29,	3½ P.M.	Tuesday,	29,	7 A.M.
Wednesday,	30,	3½ P.M.	Wednesday,	30,	7¼ A.M.
Thursday,	31,	3½ P.M.	Thursday,	31,	7½ A.M.

MAY, 1866.—SHREWSBURY AND LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank.—The new and elegant steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-street, North River:

NEW-YORK.	RED BANK.
Saturday, 19th, at 10 A. M.	Monday, 21st, at 10 A. M.
Tuesday, 22d, at 9 A. M.	Tuesday, 22d, at 1 P. M.
Wednesday, 23d, at 10 A. M.	Wednesday, 23d, at 2 P. M.
Thursday, 24th, at 10½ A. M.	Thursday, 24th, at 2½ P. M.
Friday, 25th, at 11½ A. M.	Friday, 25th, at 3½ P. M.
Saturday, 26th, at 3½ P. M.	Monday, 28th, at 6 A. M.
Monday, 28th, at 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, 29th, at 7 A. M.
Tuesday, 29th, at 3½ P. M.	Wednesday, 30th, at 7 A. M.
Wednesday, 30th, at 3½ P. M.	Thursday, 31st, at 7 A. M.
Thursday, 31st, at 4 P. M.	Friday, June 1, at 8 A. M.
Saturday, June 2, at 9½ A. M.	

All freight must be on board at least a quarter of an hour before starting.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND FISHKILL.—On and after WEDNESDAY, May 16, the steamboat MAGENTA will leave New-York every afternoon (Sundays excepted) from foot of Barclay-st., at 3 o'clock P. M., landing at Grassy Point, Cozzens' Dock and Cornwall; returning will leave Fishkill at 6:35 A. M. and Newburgh at 6:45, landing as above.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The NORWALK leaves pier foot of Harrison-st. daily (without exception), at 8 A. M.; lands at 34th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M.

NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAMBOAT COMPANY.—The boats of this line (CONNECTICUT and RIP VAN WINKLE) leave Pier 40 North River, foot of Watts-st., for Troy, (and the only line ticketing by railroad North and East) daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY DIRECT.—The New-York and Troy Steamboat Company's steamer RIP VAN WINKLE will leave Pier No. 40 N. R., SUNDAY, May 20, at 6 P. M. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points North and West.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton.—The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with Railroad.

FOR SALE—THE STEAM LIGHTER "GEN. Franz Sigel," 80 feet long, 20 feet 6 inches beam, 7 feet 8 inches hold; has 2 cylinders, 16x16; also, a donkey hoisting engine aboard. Can be seen from 1 to 4 o'clock P. M., at Peck-slip. Also, one new propeller tug, 100 feet long, 18 feet beam, 5 feet 6 inches hold; has 2 cylinders, 16x16; Lighthall's patent condenser; is entirely new and in complete running order. Apply to J. S. UNDERHILL, shipyard, Greenpoint, L. I.

EXCURSIONS.

COOK'S CHEAP EXCURSIONS FROM the United States and Canada to England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Switzerland, Italy, &c., &c., giving a choice of five lines of steamers.
Double Journey Tickets from $110 to $130 in gold.
For particulars, apply to FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

FOR EXCURSION PARTIES—DUDLEY'S, Myers' and other Groves. Steamboats of all kinds; barge *Walter Sands* and others. For choice of days apply early to W. & E. MYERS & CO., on board barges foot of Morton-st.

CROSSETT'S GROVE, NEW AND VERY ATTRACTIVE, TO LET: also the new side-wheel steamboat *Henry Smith*, and other boats, groves and barges, such as desired. Office No. 382 West-st. corner of Barrow. H. B. CROSSETT.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 16, 1866.
THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a DIVIDEND of FIVE (5) PER CENT. out of the net earnings of the quarter ending April 30, payable at the office of the Company, FRIDAY, June 1, upon the Capital Stock, and so much of the Scrip Stock as has been paid.
The Transfer Books will be closed FRIDAY, the 25th inst., and reopened MONDAY, June 4.
By order of the Board of Directors. THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER 4TH-AVENUE AND 27TH-STREET, TREASURER'S OFFICE, MAY 5, 1866.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE DOLLARS PER share (free from Government Tax) has THIS DAY been declared on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at this office, on and after FRIDAY, the 18th inst., to those who were Stockholders on the closing of the books, May 1, 1866.
The Transfer Books will reopen on the 19th inst. W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID, FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX, ON SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000, BY THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, Corner 26th-st. and 3d-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$20,000.—WANTED—A PARTNER TO purchase an interest in a patent and in a business already established for the manufacture of the patent article, and now in successful operation. A person having facilities to negotiate sales of the article in Europe preferred. Apply to S. D. LAW, 20 Pine-st.

HOTEL FOR SALE—NEAR THE CITY HALL and in the centre of the business locality, now doing a large and successful business. The good-will, lease, furniture, fixtures, &c., &c., will be sold, with immediate possession, for $15,000. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN, OF good address and energetic habits, to engage in a very profitable and highly respectable business; all the capital necessary is social position and a good reputation. Apply by letter to K. G., Box No. 1,059 Post-office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES AND CARRIAGE.—ANY FAMILY wishing for use, either in the City or Central Park or at some country resort, from about the 15th of June to the 1st of October, a private carriage and fine pair of matched horses, accompanied with a careful and experienced coachman, will send their address to Box No. 692 Post-office, upon whom the advertiser will promptly call to make the arrangement.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF BLACK MARES, 14¾ hands, sound and kind in single or double harness; good travelers as a team, and near mare can trot in three minutes; very stylish, and one of the most attractive teams in the City for coupe, park or country driving. Also, a very handsome light phaeton and double harness, Prince's metal mountings. Price for the whole, $2,000. Address X., Box No. 119 New-York Post-office.

CARRIAGES DAMAGED—SOILED BY removal from No. 450 Broadway, City Assembly Rooms, for sale cheap; 300 new carriages, 1,000 sets harness. C. WITTY, Nos. 644, 628 and 630 Broadway, and Nos. 166, 168 and 170 Crosby-st. Office entrance, No. 638 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FINE PAIR OF 16-HAND COACH-horses; blood bays, closely matched, perfectly sound and kind, and as stylish a pair as driven in the Park; also a single horse to match. Enquire of WILLIAM H. VAN CORT, Victor Sale Stables, Nos. 157 and 159 West 29th-st.

PONIES FOR SALE—A MATCHED TEAM 13¼ hands high, good under saddle, very handsome and stylish, together with basket phaeton, and harness by best maker; suitable for a lady. Apply at private stable, No. 129 East 22d-st., or No. 84 Water-st.

W. H. DISBROW, NO. 169 LIBERTY-st., will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, May 22, at 1 P. M., horses, carriages, harness, &c. Gentlemen wishing to offer their horses, &c., will please give early notice.

FOR SALE—A VERY SUPERIOR CARRIAGE or coupe horse; dark bay; 16 hands high; sound and gentle in all harness. At private stable 57 West 31st-st.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF SAMUEL SOMERVILLE, a young man about 21 years of age, five feet eleven inches high, wears a short whisker all around the face and mustache, dark brown hair, rather long, also a black coat, gray pants and brown vest; when last heard of, two weeks ago, he was in Hartford, Conn., looking very much depressed in spirits; any information of him will be thankfully received by his mother, MARGARET SOMERVILLE, 71 Perry-st., New-York City.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.
Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

UP-TOWN ACCOMMODATION FOR THE STORAGE OF VALUABLES IN THE STUDIO VAULT.
Office No. 51 West 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., And No. 32 Wall-st.
To parties leaving town for the Summer, unsurpassed facilities are afforded for the security and safe keeping from fire and burglary of FAMILY SILVER, jewels, bullion, Government and coupon bonds, cash boxes, artist studies, and valuables of all descriptions.
RICHARD P. BUNDLE, Manager.
B. NILSEN, Superintendent of Vaults.
Hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Private safes, with combination and other locks, to rent by the year.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and No. 8 Wall-st., New-York, issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, HAVE REMOVED FROM NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX TO NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st., Issue letters of credit for Travellers' use in Europe, through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NO. 59 WALL-ST., CORNER OF HANOVER-ST., NEW-YORK, May 16, 1866.
NOTICE TO SCRIP STOCKHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors, at their stated meeting held this date, unanimously adopted the following, viz.:
Resolved, That a call for fifty (50) per cent. in cash, payable on the 1st day of June, 1866, be and the same is hereby made on the holders of the scrip stock of record at the closing of the transfer books on the 25th day of May, 1866, at 3 P. M., being fifty dollars ($50) on each share issued under the act of 1865 to increase the capital stock of the Company.
Resolved, That said payments may be made until and inclusive of the 1st day of August, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum from and after the said 1st day of June.
In accordance with the terms of the said scrip stock, the same, with the amount paid thereon, will be liable to forfeiture in default of payment on or before the said 1st day of August, 1866.
Certificates of stock will be ready for delivery on the payment and surrender of the certificates of scrip stock at the Company's office.
By order of the Board of Directors. THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO., No. 270 WEST 30TH-ST., NEW-YORK, May 10, 1866.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Hudson River Railroad Company for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, No. 270 West 30th-st., New-York City, on MONDAY, June 11, 1866. Polls will be open from 12 M. until 2 P. M., and as much longer, not beyond the setting of the sun on the same day as the Inspectors may find necessary to receive the votes of electors presenting themselves.
The transfer books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. on the 21st day of May, until 9 o'clock A. M. on the 12th day of June. AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 9, 1866.
AT AN ELECTION FOR MANAGERS, held at this office on TUESDAY, 8th inst., pursuant to public notice, the following named gentlemen were duly elected Managers of this Company for the ensuing year, viz.:
William S. Herriman, Robert L. Kennedy,
Charles N. Talbot, James M. Halsted,
Edward J. Woolsey, LeGrand B. Cannon,
G. Talbot Olyphant, John L. Aspinwall,
Samuel B. Schieffelin, James R. Taylor,
Abiel A. Low, Thomas Dickson,
O. DeF. Grant;
and at a meeting of the Board of Managers, held THIS DAY, GEORGE TALBOT OLYPHANT, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President.
By order of the Board. ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

THE BANKING HOUSE OF DANIELS, CROZIER & COE will occupy the premises No. 24 Nassau-st., when completed, on or about the 1st day of June.
WILLIAM B. DANIELS, Banker and merchant, Iowa City.
HIRAM P. CROZIER, President, Huntington, L. I.
LUKE C. COE, Formerly of Hyde, Coe & McCollum, Merchants, New-York.

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The undersigned Trustees for the first mortgage bondholders of this Company are receiving from time to time, the proceeds of lands comprised in the sinking fund, being one-fourth in cash and three-fourths in contracts or mortgages of purchasers. And the Trustees hereby give notice that they will receive proposals from any bondholders who may choose to receive payment in cash and securities in the above proportion, and will give preference to those whose offers are most favorable. SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, A. P. MAN, Trustees, No. 64 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, May 14, 1866.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1866.
DAUPHIN AND SUSQUEHANNA COAL COMPANY.—SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD COMPANY RAILROAD BONDS.—The Bonds of the Dauphin and Susquehanna Coal Company, now the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad Company, secured by first mortgage, dated the twenty-second day of April, A. D., 1851, and due May 1, 1866, will be purchased at par on the day of their maturity by and at the office of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, No. 227 South Fourth-st., in the City of Philadelphia.
For the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 8, 1866.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on FRIDAY, the 8th day of June next. The polls will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., and closed at 12 o'clock M. The transfer books will be closed on the 8th day of May and opened on the 12th day of June next. C. W. DURANT, President.
FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, April 23, 1866.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE stockholders of this Company, that the option of receiving their dividends in stock or cash, under the resolution of the Board of 11th December, 1865, will cease on and after the 31st of May, 1866, and that such stockholders as do not demand their dividends to be paid to them in stock on or before that day will be thereafter entitled to receive it in cash only. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO., OFFICE NO. 2 NASSAU-ST., CORNER WALL, NEW-YORK, May 14, 1866.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of business, will be held at the railroad depot, Jersey City, WEDNESDAY, the 6th June next, at 11 o'clock A. M. FRED. W. RANKIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 12, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the North American Fire Insurance Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 114 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 28th day of May, inst. The poll will open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD CO., JACKSONVILLE, Ill., May 9, 1866.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at their office in Jacksonville, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of June, 1866, at 2 o'clock P. M. of said day, for election of eleven Directors for the ensuing year. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to the 13th June inclusive. CHARLES D. HODGES, Secretary.

AN ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, for the election of five Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 10 Barclay-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of May inst. The polls will be opened at 12 o'clock and closed at 2 o'clock. The transfer-books will be closed on the 19th inst. and until after the election. ROBERT J. HUBBARD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HALCYON PETROLEUM CO., No. 14 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, May 17, 1866.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of seven Trustees, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, May 29, instant, at 12 o'clock noon. The poll will remain open from 12 M. until 3 o'clock P. M., of that day. F. A. MILLER, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, May 3, 1866.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BONDholders and stockholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 7th day June, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M. JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

$12,000.—WANTED, TWELVE THOUSand dollars, on bond and mortgage, at 7 per cent., on property in the lower part of Westchester County, N. Y., worth four or five times the amount. None but principals need apply. ROBT. A. HAGGERTY, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—$30,000 OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE bonds of the Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad Company, a portion falling due July 1, 1866, balance due July 1, 1871, bearing 7 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, July and January. R. B. CATHERWOOD, No. 74 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT A LIBERAL DISCOUNT, 6@ and Grand-street Ferry, Dry Dock and East Broadway, Broadway and Seventh-avenue, Bleecker-street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Co. Bonds. Apply to S. R. JACOBS, No. 1 New-st.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK HAVE removed to their new Banking-room, Nassau-st., northeast corner of Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD Scrip purchased by TANNER & CO., Bankers, No. 50 Wall-st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—1,000 SHARES of Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad Company Stock. W. L. CATHERWOOD, No. 74 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st. Room No. 4, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

GEO. C. DUNBAR,
NO. 48 PINE-STREET, NEW-YORK, Buys and sells TELEGRAPH and EXPRESS STOCKS, FARM MORTGAGE BONDS and RAILWAY SECURITIES of every description, not sold at the Stock Exchanges.
Adams' Express (new) Stock,
United States Express (new) Stock,
American Express (new) Stock,
Fractional Shares above.
United States Telegraph. } Wanted.
All Telegraph and Express Stocks on hand ready for immediate delivery.

GEORGE BUTLER, COLLECTION AND EXCHANGE OFFICE, GALVESTON, TEXAS. Established in 1847.
Notes, drafts or accounts collected, and remittances for collections promptly made in sight exchange on DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

DRAFTS ON CANADA—CANADA BANK notes bought and sold, by HARRISON, GARTH & CO., No. 18 New-st.

AUCTION SALES.

CORPORATION SALE OF REAL ESTATE.
Public notice is hereby given that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund will offer for sale at public auction, on MONDAY, May 21, 1866, at noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, in the City of New-York, the following real estate:
1. Gore of land north side of Chambers-st., near William-st.
2. Parcel of land east side of Corlears-st., between Front and Water sts.
3. Block bounded by Hoboken, West and Canal sts.
4. Lot north side of 35th-st., near 3d-av.
5. Lot north side of 56th-st., near 6th-av.
6. Two lots north and south sides of 49th-st., on east Lexington-av.
7. Six lots, north and south sides 58th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
8. Two blocks of land between 67th and 68th sts., 4th, Madison and 5th avs.
9. Seventy-four lots between 51st and 57th sts., 3d and 4th avs.
10. Two lots west side of 4th-av., between 75th and 76th sts.
11. Thirty-eight lots 77th and 78th sts., 4th and 5th avs.
12. Thirty-five lots 79th and 80th sts., 4th and 5th avs.
13. Thirty-four lots 81st and 82d sts., Madison and 5th avs.
14. Two lots south side 82d-st., near 4th-av.
15. One lot southwest corner 130th-st. and 12th-av.
16. Two lots north side 79th-st., south side 80th-st., near 3d-av.
17. Eight lots west side of 9th-av., 94th and 95th sts.
18. Lot east side of 2d-av., near 78th-st.
19. Thirty-seven lots south side 79th-st. and 3d and 4th avs.
20. Forty-five lots 74th and 75th sts., 3d and 4th avs.
Warrantee deeds will be given.
Lithographic maps may be obtained at the Comptroller's Office, Hall of Records, on or after May 10 next.
TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of the purchase money, and the auctioneer's fee of twenty dollars on each lot, to be paid at the Comptroller's Office each day immediately after the sale. Twenty per cent. on June 1 next, when the deeds will be ready for delivery; and the balance, (seventy per cent.,) or any portion thereof, at the option of the purchaser, may remain on bond and mortgage for five years from June 1, 1866, with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly. The amount on bond and mortgage may be paid off at any time within the five years, on giving one month's notice to the Comptroller; or it may be paid in installments of not less than five hundred dollars, on any day when interest is due within the five years.
The sale will be continued from day to day until the whole property is disposed of.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, HALL OF RECORDS, April 19, 1866.

SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.
OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, NEW-YORK, May 17, 1866.
Will be sold at public auction, at Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, corner Laight and Washington sts., New-York City, on FRIDAY, June 1st next, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., as follows:
20,000 Spades, new.
1,000 Shovels, new.
20,000 Pickaxes, new.
20,000 Pickaxe Handles, new.
These goods are from the best manufacturers, and are in the original packages.
Samples of the above articles can be seen at the depot, and further information obtained.
Terms cash, Government funds; ten per cent. down and the balance before the goods are taken from the depot, which must be within three days of sale, under forfeiture of the goods and ten per cent.
Brevet Brig.-Gen. D. H. VINTON, D. Q. M. Gen. U. S. A.

SALE OF VESSELS.
The subscriber will expose for sale at public auction to the highest bidder, on the 29th day of May, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, the following vessels, with all their tackle, apparel and furniture, to wit: The *Falcon*, *Seagull* and *Kingfisher*. Said vessels are propellers. The *Seagull* and *Kingfisher* are now lying at Pier No. 11 North River, in said City, and the *Falcon* at the foot of 13th-st., North River, in said City.
This sale will be made in pursuance of the terms of and by authority contained in three certain mortgages, one on each vessel, dated respectively 3d day of February, 1866, and given by the Commercial Steamboat Company to John King, Jr., Auditor of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, to secure certain indebtedness therein respectively named.—Dated May 14, 1866.
JOHN W. THORPE, Attorney for Mortgagee.

FARM AT AUCTION.
A splendid grazing farm, situated in the Township of Monroe, Orange County, State of New-York, four miles from the Hudson River, west of Fort Montgomery, containing three hundred acres, one hundred and thirty-three of which are farm lands, and one hundred and sixty-seven wood land, together with the large and new dwelling-house, containing 15 rooms and cellar; also two barns, one entirely new; corn-crib, &c.
The above property will be sold at public auction, at the Orange Hotel, in the City of Newburgh, on MONDAY, May 21, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M. Terms 10 per cent. at the time of sale, 30 per cent. on the 10th of June, when the deed will be ready for delivery, and the balance on bond and mortgage, at the option of the purchaser, for 3 or 5 years, at 7 per cent. For further particulars apply to THOMAS T. FERRIS, Metropolitan Hotel, New-York, or S. W. FULLERTON, Esq., Newburgh, where map can be seen. R. MILLSPAUGH, Auctioneer.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT SPAN OF HORSES, PARK PHAETON, BRITSKA, TWO-SEAT WAGON, HARNESS AND SADDLES, BRIDLES, BLANKETS, SHEETS, &c.,
At the private stable No. — West 39th-st., three doors East of the 7th-av.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, TO-MORROW, 21st inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., as above, a very elegant span of long-tail trotting horses, gray and black, sixteen hands, seven and eight years old, warranted perfectly sound, kind and gentle in every way, and to trot together in 3¼; of great endurance; can trot 15 miles the hour. Also light double harness, light wagon built by John L. Smith; also an elegant Park phaeton, new this Spring, a fine Britska, open wagon for four persons, blankets, lap robes, sheets, whips, and the entire stable equipments. The attention of parties wishing extra fine horses is particularly called to this sale.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE.
BY ORDER OF THE ASSIGNEE.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, on TUESDAY, 22d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., at his salesroom, No. 60 Liberty-st., a large and elegant assortment of first-class furniture, made for best City trade, removed for convenience of sale, comprising elegant furniture of every variety, of the latest styles of patterns, both in parlor, dining and bedroom furniture. Sale positive. H. HOFFMAN, Assignee.

GEO. WELLS NICHOLS, Auctioneer.
BY NEILSON & NICHOLS,
Store No. 113 Pearl-st. (Hanover-square.) TUESDAY, May 22, 1866.
At 11 o'clock, within the store.
LARGE SALE OF LIQUORS, consisting of Sherry wine, Port wine, Madeira wine, and Hock wine, Bourbon whisky, brandy, old Jamaica rum, Scotch whisky, claret, California native, and other wines.
Catalogues now ready.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF THE MILITARY RAILROAD AT BRAZOS SANTIAGO, TEXAS.
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1866.
The attention of capitalists seeking a profitable investment, is invited to this sale.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Quartermaster-General, (Division of River and Rail Transportation,) at Washington, D. C., until the first day of June next, at 12 o'clock, M., for the purchase of all the right, title and interest of the United States, in and to the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas.
The sale will include the entire track and sidings, buildings, water-stations, turntables, bridges, &c., the railroad materials and supplies pertaining to the road, together with the rolling-stock, cars, machinery and other equipment.
The sale will not include the title to the land, which does not belong to the United States.
This road is about ten miles in length, and extends from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, on the Rio Grande. From this point connection is made by steamer with Brownsville and Matamoras.
This route is the shortest and best for the immense traffic between the Gulf of Mexico and the interior of Southern Texas and Northern Mexico, and the communication by rail alone can readily be extended to Brownsville.
The road already completed saves thirty miles of difficult and tortuous navigation. Boats on the river now charge, it is stated, for freight to Brownsville, as high as $5 per barrel, and for passengers $15 each.
The road is five feet gauge, good ties, T rail, and full spiked.
More particular description of the property can be obtained at this office, or at that of the Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Gulf, at New-Orleans.
A condition of the sale will be that transportation shall be furnished for all Government troops and supplies, whenever required, at the rates paid by Government at the time to the New-York Central Railroad.
The terms of payment accepted will be those considered the most favorable to the Government.
Ten per cent. cash, in Government funds, to be paid on acceptance of proposal.
The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.
Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for purchase of Brazos Santiago and Rio Grande Railroad," and addressed to the Division of River and Rail Transportation, Quartermaster-General's office, Washington, D. C.
By order of the Quartermaster-General,
ALEXANDER BLISS, Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M., in charge Fourth Division, Q. M. G. O.

GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.
TRADE SALEROOMS, NO. 498 BROADWAY, LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO.—THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, May 24 and 25, commencing at 7 o'clock each night. Catalogue of an important sale of valuable English and American books, comprising the finest editions of rare and standard works, in elegant bindings, the whole forming one of the most choice collection of books ever offered at auction. Bohn's Libraries, 249 vols., half calf; Gentleman's Magazine, 208 vols.; Annales de Musees, 21 vols.; Antiquities Mexicaines, 2 vols., folio; Tinden's Gallery of Art, Nichol's Anecdotes and Illustrations, 17 vols., &c., &c.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
EXTENSIVE SALE OF ELEGANT CARRARA MARBLE, STATUARY AND ALABASTER GOODS.
MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction TUESDAY, May 22, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a large and very fine collection of Italian marble, statuary and alabaster goods, comprising, in part, alabaster groups and figures, statuary marble groups, garden vases, mantel vases, elegant Florentine mosaic tables, pedestals, card receivers, tazzas, &c., &c. The goods are now on exhibition, with catalogues.

AUCTION SALE—BY ORDER OF COMMODORE CHAS. H. BELL, U. S. Navy, Commandant of this Station, I shall offer for sale at the Navy-yard, on WEDNESDAY, May 23, at 12 o'clock, the following articles, viz.:
20,000 pounds canvas clippings.
25,000 pounds tarred shakings.
40,000 pounds Manila rope.
11,000 pounds old junk and Manila shakings.
30 barrels metallic oil.
Lot of condemned tools, iron galley, &c.
EDWARD HOOKER, Act'g Vol. Lieut.-Command., Naval Storekeeper.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—LA JUIVE.
Director ... J. GRAU
Lessee of the great TEATRO TACON, of Havana, and the new and elegant FRENCH THEATRE, 14th-st.
LAST TWO NIGHTS OF THE OPERA.
MONDAY, MAY 21—LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF THE SEASON.—Halevy's great work, LA JUIVE (THE JEWESS.)
GAZZANIGA, BOSCHETTI, MUSIANI, ANASTASI, MILLERI, MULLER.
Conductor and Musical Director ... Sig. MUZIO
TUESDAY, MAY 22—MARTHA.
BOSCHETTI, POLLINI, ANASTASI, ORLANDINI.
In Brooklyn, WEDNESDAY, May 23, LA JUIVE.
Mr. Grau takes pleasure to state that through the courtesy of Mr. Max Maretzek, the present lessee of the New-York Academy, he is enabled to present his company at this establishment.

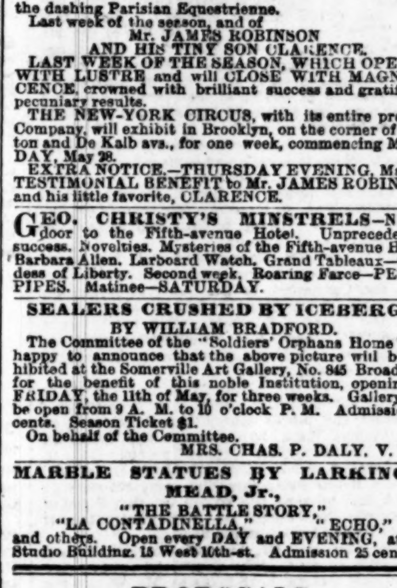
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Director ... J. GRAU
Last night of the opera, WEDNESDAY, May 23.
Halevy's great work, LA JUIVE (The Jewess.)
GAZZANIGA, BOSCHETTI, MUSIANI, ANASTASI, MILLERI, MULLER.

GRAND OPERATIC MATINEE.
SIGNOR G. FOSSATI will give a GRAND OPERATIC CONCERT MATINEE, On WEDNESDAY, May 23, 1866, assisted by the following eminent artists:
Madame DE LUSSAN, Signorina PARIS,
Miss CLARKE, M'lle DE GABELLI,
Master TROST, Mr. FARLEY,
Mr. DURING.
On which occasion two acts of A. Barilo's New Spanish Opera, "Una Noche en Sevilla," will be performed, in addition to a miscellaneous selection of music.
Doors open at 2; commence at 3 o'clock.
Tickets $1; Reserved seats, 50c. Extra seats to be had at the Box-office on the day of the Concert.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.
THEATRE FRANCAIS, Fourteenth-st., near 6th-av.
This new, charming little Theatre will be inaugurated by the first performance, On the EVENING of SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1866, Given by the FRENCH DRAMATIC COMPANY.
Paul Juignet and C. Drivet ... Managers
The programme will be announced hereafter.
The ticket-office for reserved seats is now open at Dardonville's, No. 673 Broadway.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee, Director and Manager ... G. L. FOX
Miss FANNY HERRING.
THE GREAT HIBERNIAN DRAMA, EVA, THE IRISH PRINCESS; Or, Ireland in 1171.
Miss Fanny Herring as THE IRISH PRINCESS.
Mr. G. L. Fox as The Humpback.
THE FLYING DUTCHMAN.
Vanderdecken ... Miss Herring
Peter Von Bummel ... G. L. Fox.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT ... MANAGER
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 2½ O'CLOCK.
EVENING PERFORMANCES AT 8 O'CLOCK.
MONDAY EVENING, May 21, 1866,
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF CIRCUS SEASON.
Last week of the season, and of MLLE. CARLOTTA DE BERG,



the dashing Parisian Equestrienne.
Last week of the season, and of Mr. JAMES ROBINSON AND HIS TINY SON CLARENCE.
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON, WHICH OPENED WITH LUSTRE and will CLOSE WITH MAGNIFICENCE, crowned with brilliant success and gratifying pecuniary results.
THE NEW-YORK CIRCUS, with its entire present Company, will exhibit in Brooklyn, on the corner of Fulton and De Kalb avs., for one week, commencing MONDAY, May 28.
EXTRA NOTICE.—THURSDAY EVENING, May 24, TESTIMONIAL BENEFIT to Mr. JAMES ROBINSON and his little favorite, CLARENCE.

GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—NEXT door to the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Unprecedented success. Novelties. Mysteries of the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Barbara Allen. Larboard Watch. Grand Tableaux—Goddess of Liberty. Second week. Roaring Farce—PETER PIPES. Matinee—SATURDAY.

SEALERS CRUSHED BY ICEBERGS. BY WILLIAM BRADFORD.
The Committee of the "Soldiers' Orphans Home" are happy to announce that the above picture will be exhibited at the Somerville Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway, for the benefit of this noble Institution, opening on FRIDAY, the 11th of May, for three weeks. Gallery will be open from 9 A. M. to 10 o'clock P. M. Admission 50 cents. Season Ticket $1.
On behalf of the Committee. MRS. CHAS. P. DALY, V. P.

MARBLE STATUES BY LARKING MEAD, Jr., "THE BATTLE STORY," "LA CONTADINELLA," "ECHO," and others. Open every DAY and EVENING, at the Studio Building, 15 West 10th-st. Admission 25 cents.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, May 17, 1866.
TO SEWER BUILDERS AND STONE-BLOCK PAVERS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder and date of its offering, will be received at this office, until 11 o'clock A. M., of Tuesday, May 29, 1866, for the construction of the following street improvements, to wit: SEWERS in
Clinton-street, between Madison and Henry streets; in Thirty-third and Thirty-fifth streets, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, and in said avenues;
Forty-eighth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues; in
Fifty-second-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, and in Tenth-avenue;
Bayard-street, between Chrystie and Forsyth streets;
Spring-street, between Greene and Mercer streets; and in
Sheriff-street, between Rivington and Delancey streets.
Also, for PAVEMENTS in
Third-avenue, from Bowery to Fourteenth-street;
Thirty-sixth-street, from Sixth to Seventh-avenue;
Twentieth-street, from Fourth-avenue to Broadway;
Catharine-street, from Chatham-square to South-street;
Fourteenth-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue;
Leonard-street, from Broadway to West Broadway; and
Mulberry-street, from Bleecker to Houston-street.
Specifications and plans can be seen, and blanks for bids obtained at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS. OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, No. 25½ G-ST., WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28, 1866.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M. MONDAY, May 21, for the purchase from the United States of all the iron work for nineteen spans of "Howe's Improved Truss Bridges," consisting of the rods, bolts, plates and dowels, suitable for the different spans, the latter varying in length from eighty to one hundred and forty-one feet.
The iron is now stored at the works of the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company, Cleveland, Ohio, and will be sold by the pound.
Additional bill of the iron and length of the spans may be obtained on application to this office.
Terms, cash, in Government funds.
The United States reserves the right to reject all bids if not deemed advantageous.
Proposals should be indorsed "Proposal for the Purchase of Iron." F. J. CRILLY, Brev. Major and A. Q. M. U. S. Army.

WRECK OF STEAMER COMMONWEALTH.—Written proposals are requested by the undersigned until the 28th of May inst., for the purchase of the wreck and materials of the steamer COMMONWEALTH, as they now lie sunken at the wharf at Groton, in Connecticut; and also proposals for the raising of such wreck and materials. Proposals for a purchase must state the name and residence of the proposed purchaser, the price which he offers to pay, the terms of such payment, and sureties therefor. And proposals for raising such wreck and materials must, so far as compensation is concerned, be based upon a percentage of their proceeds, upon a sale to be made of them after being raised, and must state the name and residence of the person making the same, and the amount of such per centage. For further particulars, apply to M. R. SIMONS, Agent, Pier No. 18 North River. NEW-YORK, May 15, 1866.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, Rotunda, Park, until Monday, June 4, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., for building and completing a reservoir and two gate houses at Carmansville, near the High Bridge.
Each proposal must be indorsed "Proposals for a reservoir and two gate houses at Carmansville," together with the name of the bidder and the date of its offering.
The amount of security required will be forty thousand dollars.
Plans and specifications of the work can be seen on application at the Engineer's office, 86th-st., near 4th-av.
Blank forms of bids can be obtained on application at this office.
THOS. STEPHENS, ROBT. L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, May 16, 1866.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
First—For regulating and paving with stone blocks Thirty-seventh-street from Park to Madison-avenue.
Second—For paving with stone blocks Thirty-ninth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues.
Third—For paving with trap blocks Forty-sixth-street, from Fourth to Lexington-avenue.
Fourth—For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter, and flagging Seventy-seventh-street from Second to Fourth-avenue.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on
First—Both sides of Thirty-seventh-street to the extent of half the block, between Park and Madison avenues.
Second—All the lots on both sides of Thirty-ninth-street to the extent of half the block, between Lexington and Fourth avenues.
Third—All the lots on both sides of Forty-sixth-street to the extent of half the block, between Lexington and Fourth avenues.
Fourth—All the lots on both sides of Seventy-seventh-street to the extent of half the block, from Second to Fourth-avenue.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY, DANIEL D. CONOVER, ISAAC O. HUNT, } Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, May 17, 1866.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince-sts.
P. T. BARNUM ... General Director
HYATT FROST ... Manager
EXTRAORDINARY EFFORTS TO PLEASE the appreciative public
THE PRESENT WEEK.
To render it more attractive, the MUSEUM HAS BEEN RENOVATED AND RE-PAINTED, and made more capacious, having ANOTHER SPACIOUS SALOON ADDED, in which the rarest Curiosities WILL BE CONSPICUOUSLY DISPLAYED.
The commodious and splendid LECTURE-ROOM HAS BEEN REDECORATED, and for ELEGANCE, COMFORT, SOUND VENTILATION, and every other requisite, HAS NO EQUAL.
With characteristic anxiety to gratify THE PUBLIC DESIRE, the Management with unusual energy and liberality in its production, present for performance EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3; EVENING AT 7½, the great American drama entitled
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,
in five acts, twelve tableaux, and thirty scenes, with all the ORIGINAL MUSIC AND EFFECTS.
That its performance may be the more perfect, an engagement has been effected, at great expense, with
MRS. G. C. HOWARD,
MRS. G. C. HOWARD,
MRS. G. C. HOWARD,
who will appear in her world-famed and original personation of
TOPSY,
TOPSY,
TOPSY,
as performed by her in the principal cities of AMERICA, ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND, with the most distinguished approbation. The piece cast to the ENTIRE STRENGTH OF THE TALENTED COMPANY.
Mrs. J. J. Prior, Mrs. W. L. Jamison, Misses Jennie Cleaver, Kehoe, Emma Shell, Addie Lebrun, Messrs. Hadaway, Daly, W. L. Jamison, H. E. Johnstone, Haviland, Bridgman, Anderson, Wilton, &c., will appear.
MASTER ALLIE TURNER, THE INFANT DRUMMER—FOUR YEARS OLD.
To be seen at all hours,
THE WONDER OF WONDERS.
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT,
only three years old, and weighing 196 POUNDS,
A PERFECT MOUNTAIN OF FLESH.
TWO SACRED WHITE PEACOCKS, the only ones on exhibition in America.
300 LIVING SPECIMENS OF BIRDS from the GOLD REGIONS OF AUSTRALIA.
THE TALLEST GIANTESS IN THE WORLD.
A COMPANY OF DWARFS, outrivaling in stature and appearance the famous TOM THUMB TROUPE.
A BEAUTIFUL CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
SPLENDID AND ENTERTAINING COSMORAMAS.
INGENIOUS GLASS-BLOWERS.
WONDERFUL HAPPY FAMILY.
GRAND AQUARIA—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH.
A LEARNED SEAL, LIVING SERPENTS, THREE-HORNED BULL—TWO NYL-GHAUS.
AN ESQUIMAUX DOG.
GEOLOGICAL, CONCHOLOGICAL AND NUMISMATIC COLLECTION, SPECIMENS OF NATURAL HISTORY, WAX STATUARY, PAINTINGS, HISTORICAL RELICS, &c.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

WINTER GARDEN.
LAST WEEK OF THE BRILLIANTLY SUCCESSFUL ENGAGEMENT OF MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
MONDAY EVENING, MAY 21,
Will be presented, with beautiful scenery and an excellent cast, Samuel Lover's comic drama, entitled RORY O'MORE.
RORY O'MORE, { With Lover's beautiful ballad of "The Fairy Boy," } MR. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
KATHLEEN ... MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS
De Welskin ... Mr. C. Wolcot, Jr
Shan Dhu ... Mr. W. A. Donaldson
Scrubbs ... Mr. W. S. Andrews
Col. Thunder ... Mr. H. Bland
Mary O'Moore ... (With Song) ... Miss Blanche Grey
Betty ... Miss Mary Carr
Nelly ... Miss E. Johnson
AN IRISH JIG BY MR. B. WILLIAMS AND CHARACTERS.
To conclude with the roaring comedietta of LATEST FROM NEW-YORK.
Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS as SEREPHINA SPROUT WITH SONGS AND DANCES.
Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS as PHIL. MULLIGAN.
FRIDAY, May 25, FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS, AND THEIR LAST APPEARANCE BUT ONE. THREE GLORIOUS PIECES.
Doors open at 7¼—commences at 8 o'clock.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager ... Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Open at 7½. Begin at 8.
Carriages may be ordered at 11 O'CLOCK.
EVERY NIGHT,
Mr. Chas. Reade's IMMENSELY SUCCESSFUL AND HIGHLY ATTRACTIVE DRAMA, IT IS NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND,
WITH ALL NEW SCENERY, (by ISHERWOOD AND MAEDER,) PRONOUNCED THE MOST BEAUTIFUL EVER EXHIBITED ON THE AMERICAN STAGE.
ORIGINAL MUSIC by MOLLENHAUER, and a GREAT CAST.

IRVING HALL—SUNDAY SACRED CONCERTS.
THE SIXTH SACRED CONCERT, SUNDAY EVENING, May 20, at 8 o'clock.
Miss FANNY STOCKTON, Contralto.
Mr. WM. CASTLE, Tenor.
Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL, Baritone.
Mr. G. W. COLBY, Conductor. And
Mr. G. W. MORGAN, the celebrated Organist, will perform on Odell's new organ.
Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents extra.

INSTRUCTION.

SEWARD INSTITUTE. FOR BOYS, Florida, Orange County, N. Y.
Accommodations for 30 boarders. Terms for board and tuition, $100 per session of five months.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS. YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE, YONKERS, N. Y.
W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 39 Nassau-st., New-York, or BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers.

A LADY WHO HAS HAD A LARGE EXperience in teaching and in the care of young girls, proposes to continue the education of several of her pupils in EUROPE. Thinking that parents might be glad to avail themselves of the opportunity offered their daughters for travel and instruction, she invites attention to her plan, promising to do all in her power for any young ladies who may be intrusted to her. Address Miss HOWLAND, No. 22 East 38th-st. References: Rev. H. W. Bellows, D. D., Parke Godwin, Esq., N. P. Willis, Esq.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING SCHOOL, Jersey Shore, Lycoming Co., Penn. Vacancies for a few good boys. Pupils enjoy all the comforts of a Christian home, with proper intellectual and physical training, in the most healthy district of the State. Can remain during Summer months. Principal in New-York City on the 21st inst. For particulars address as above. F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding school for boys. The fifty-seventh semi-annual session will commence TUESDAY, May 1. For circulars apply to the principal, D. S. ROWE, A. M.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A WELL-ESTABlished Business College. Must be a thorough accountant, experienced teacher and good penman. Small capital required. Address P. B. H., Box 147 *Times* Office.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—WHITE Plains, N. Y., 23½ miles from the City by Harlem Railroad. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

GOVERNESS—A GERMAN LADY, PERFECTly competent to teach the English, German, French and Music, desires an engagement in the country during the Summer, or permanently. Best references given. Address Miss ENGELHARDT, Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

A PROTESTANT YOUNG LADY, ABLE to teach English and French, (her parents were French,) wishes to find a situation as teacher or governess. Apply or write to Miss D., No. 50 East 24th-st., care of Prof. E. Charlier, to whom she refers.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION as governess; she will teach the common English branches, French, drawing and music; unquestionable references will be given. Address B., Box 169 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN A situation for one of her servants, as nurse or seamstress; family going to the country or sea-shore for the Summer. Apply at No. 17 East 41st-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

AT THE INSTITUTE FOR SELECT servants, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av., can be found constantly on hand for families, hotels, boarding-houses, &c., well recommended German, French, English, Irish, Scotch and American cooks, chambermaids, laundresses, seamstresses, waitresses, nurses, general houseworkers, &c. Also male help of all kinds.

A YOUNG AMERICAN LADY WISHES a situation as a companion or to wait on a lady with a family who is going to travel to Europe or California; prefers California. Can be seen at No. 14 4th-av., on Monday, May 21.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISHman as groom and coachman; is a good and careful driver, and will keep things in good style; has 13 years' experience; has good City and country reference. Address C. W., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom in a private family; good reference. Address G. H., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

AN AMERICAN MIDDLE-AGED MAN and his wife would take the care of a gentleman's house for the season; best of references given. Inquire of or address Mrs. J. A., in the store, No. [illegible] 6th-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—ON A SMALL PLACE IN THE country a German and wife, without incumbrance; man to do general work; woman, plain cooking, washing and ironing; must have good references; would take a single man if right kind. Address E. P. COBB, Box No. 3,615 Post-office.

WANTED—IN AN IMPORTING HOUSE, AN intelligent, gentlemanly lad of 15 to 17 years of age, of respectable connections, good address, and one who writes a fair business hand; one residing with his parents preferred. Address R. C., Box No. 791 Post-office.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT MAN OF GOOD address, to canvass for books, &c.; must be conversant with the business; salary moderate. Address, stating amount expected weekly, giving references, &c., PUBLISHER, Box No. 188 *Times* Office.

A COMPETENT SALESMAN, WHO IS acquainted with the hosiery and furnishing goods trade, will find a remunerative situation by calling at JOS. LICHTENSTEIN'S, No. 23 Murray-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—BEGINS AT 8.
Lessee and Manager ... WM. WHEATLEY.
SECOND WEEK, and TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS of the truly great and original tragedian, CHARLES DILLON,
who will appear on MONDAY EVENING, MAY 21, 1866, for the fifth time, in the thrilling and pathetic character of BELPHEGOR, THE MOUNTEBANK,
in the play of the same name, written expressly for him, and in which he is universally acknowledged to be WITHOUT A RIVAL.
The play produced after MONTHS OF PREPARATION.
THE SCENERY, COSTUMES, AND APPOINTMENTS ALL NEW, and of the most COSTLY AND GORGEOUS DESCRIPTION.
THE CAST will be unapproachable, comprising the names of MISS IDA VERNON as MADELINE;
Messrs. J. G. Burnett, J. W. Collier, George Becks, D. E. Ralton, J. W. Blaisdell, E. B. Holmes, E. Berry, W. H. Danvers, Miss Mary Wells, Maria Maeder, Ella Chapman, &c.
The scene is laid in France; Period, Reign of Louis XVIII.
BELPHEGOR EVERY NIGHT.
Seats secured six days in advance.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manageress ... Mrs. JOHN WOOD
Stage Manager ... J. H. SELWYN
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK, EXCEPT FRIDAY, will be presented a new romantic drama in four acts, by GEORGE FAWCETT ROWE, founded on the celebrated novel of Charles Dickens, Esq., entitled PAGES FROM THE HISTORY OF DAVID COPPERFIELD, presented with New Scenery by Hayes, Music by Thos. Baker, AND A POWERFUL CAST.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
THE FAREWELL BENEFIT OF Mrs. JOHN WOOD, postponed in consequence of her severe indisposition, is respectfully announced to take place on next FRIDAY EVENING, May 25, on which occasion she will appear as GERTRUDE, in THE LOAN OF A LOVER, (in which character she made her first appearance in America,) and also for the last time in CINDERELLA E LA COMARE.
Will shortly be presented, an entirely new and original adaptation of OUR MUTUAL FRIEND.
Doors open at 7½; curtain rises at 8 o'clock.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietor ... Mr. J. W. LINGARD.
POSITIVELY FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY.
The great favorite of the people, MR. E. EDDY, assisted by the talented and distinguished artiste, MISS HENRIETTA IRVING.
NOTE.—The previous engagements of Mr. EDDY usually extending over a period of from 50 to 100 nights, and the present being limited to POSITIVELY SIX PERFORMANCES, the manager takes this method of impressing his patrons and the friends of this favorite actor the unusual briefness of this one.
NO PLAY REPEATED.
Mr. EDDY AND MISS H. IRVING'S only appearance the present season.
Bulwer's celebrated play of THE LADY OF LYONS.
Mr. E. EDDY ... as ... Claude Melnotte
Miss HENRIETTA IRVING as Pauline Deschappelles
The drama of THE INNKEEPER OF ABBEVILLE.
The whole company in the cast.
FRIDAY EVENING—Benefit of Mr. E. EDDY.
SATURDAY EVENING—Benefit of Miss HENRIETTA IRVING.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
The season of comic opera will commence at this new and elegant house on MONDAY, 28th May, with the DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA, opera bouffo, by Julius Eichberg, which has had the unprecedented run of one hundred nights in Boston. The engagements for the season embrace, among others, such well-known and favorite artists as Miss Caroline Richings, Miss Mozart, Miss Zelda Harrison, Messrs. Castle and Campbell.
J. EICHBURG, Conductor.
H. DRAPER, Director.

BRYANT'S!
Mechanics Hall, No. 472 Broadway, above Grand-st.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE SEASON!
LES MISERABLES! THE TYROLEAN WARBLERS! BLACK CHEMIST! THAT'S MY SISTER! THE ELEPHANT! THE ELEPHANT!!
Henry Paine, Howard, Grier, Fowler, Dempster.
THE LIVE INGIN!
Seymour, Reed, Emmett, Tommy, Neil and Dan Bryant.
Plantation Festival—CHAW ROAST BEEF.

GRAND GYMNASTIC EXHIBITION
At Wood's Gymnastic Academy, No. 6 East 28th-st.
COMPLIMENTARY TESTIMONIAL TO MR. JOHN WOOD,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 23.
COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:

W. E. Van Wyck,	W. B. Curtis,	H. E. Burmeyer,
D. L. G. Dorrian,	Vincent Le Comte,	J. Ed. Russell,
John Bale,	James G. Sands,	R. G. Allerton,
Louis G. Jenks,	Fred. Tams,	J. H. Alexander,
Jno. O. Willis,	J. L. Hutton,	A. McMartin,
R. B. Wilson,	Chas. E. Waters,	W. B. French,
Frank H. Lord,	M. Van Tine,	W. E. Ellwell.

Tickets may be obtained of members and the Committee.
Members are requested to meet on MONDAY EVENING, May 21.

THE ALLEGHANIANS, VOCALISTS AND BELL PLAYERS, At the BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM. CONCERT EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK AT 8. SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOFORTES
Have taken thirty-two First Premiums Gold and Silver Medals, at the principal fairs held in this country within the last ten years, and in addition thereto they were awarded a First Prize Medal at the Great International Exhibition in London, 1862, in competition with 269 Pianos from all parts of the world.
That the great superiority of these instruments is now universally conceded is abundantly proven by the fact that Messrs. Steinway's "scales, improvements and peculiarities of construction" have been copied by the great majority of the manufacturers of both hemispheres (as closely as could be done without infringement of patent rights) and that their instruments are used by the most eminent pianists of Europe and America, who prefer them for their own public and private use, whenever accessible.
STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their PATENT AGRAFFE ARRANGEMENT, which, having been practically tested in all their Grand and highest priced Square Pianos, and admitted to be one of the greatest improvements of modern times, will hereafter be introduced in every piano manufactured by them without increase of cost to the purchaser, in order that all their patrons may reap its benefit.
STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS are the only American instruments exported to Europe in large numbers, and used in European concert rooms.
WAREROOMS, Nos. 71 & 73 EAST FOURTEENTH-STREET, between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

PIANOS AT REDUCED PRICES.—OWING to extensive alterations to be made in Store No. 481 Broadway, a very large assortment of new and second-hand pianos will be sold, at greatly reduced prices, before the 15th inst. Fifty pianos, melodeons and cabinet organs to let, and rent allowed if purchased; monthly payments received for the same. Pianos tuned and repaired. Sheet music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. HORACE WATERS.

WE'LL GO WITH GRANT AGAIN, OR THE SONG OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE.—This is really one of the most taking songs ever written, and is certain to achieve a great success. The words are by GEO. COOPER and the music by HENRY TUCKER, the author of "When this Cruel War is Over," "Come from Afar," &c., &c. Price 30 cents. Copies sent by mail. WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

PIANOS.—VERY SUPERIOR INSTRUMENTS AT reduced prices. Also, second-hand pianos at very low rates. A large assortment to rent on moderate terms. BRISTOW & HARDENBROOK, No. 147 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a Limited Partnership for the transaction of a general Foreign and Domestic Mercantile Exchange and Commission Business, has been entered into by and between HERMAN R. BALTZER, residing at Southfield, in the County of Richmond, and State of New-York, and WILLIAM G. TAAKS, residing in the City, County and State of New-York, and BANK FUR HANDEL UND INDUSTRIE," a Banking Corporation, located at Darmstadt, in the Grand Duchy of Hesse Germany, and WILLIAM L. DEICHMANN, GUSTAV MEVISSEN, ABRAHAM OPPENHEIM and JACOB VOM RATH, all residing in the City of Cologne, in the Kingdom of Prussia, Germany, pursuant to and by virtue of the first title of the fourth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York and the acts amendatory thereof.
The name or firm under which the said partnership is to be conducted is BALTZER & TAAKS.
The general nature of the business intended to be transacted by the said partnership is a general foreign and domestic mercantile exchange and commission business.
The names of all the general and special partners interested in the said partnership are the said Herman R. Baltzer, William G. Taaks, Bank fur Handel und Industrie, William L. Deichmann, Gustav Mevissen, Abraham Oppenheim and Jacob Vom Rath, in which partnership the said Herman R. Baltzer and William G. Taaks are the general partners, and the said Bank fur Handel und Industrie, William L. Deichmann, Gustav Mevissen, Abraham Oppenheim and Jacob Vom Rath are the special partners, and their respective places of residence are as follows: that is to say, the said Herman R. Baltzer resides in the town of Southfield, County of Richmond, and State of New-York; the said William G. Taaks resides in the City, County and State of New-York in the United States of America; and the said Bank fur Handel und Industrie is located and resident at Darmstadt, in the Grand Duchy of Hesse Germany; and the said William L. Deichmann, Gustav Mevissen, Abraham Oppenheim and Jacob Vom Rath all reside in the City of Cologne, in the Kingdom of Prussia, Germany.
The said Bank fur Handel und Industrie, as one of the said special partners, has contributed to the common stock of the said copartnership the sum of one hundred and eleven thousand one hundred and eleven dollars and eleven cents; and the said William L. Deichmann, one of the said special partners, has contributed to the common stock of the said copartnership the sum of twenty-two thousand two hundred and twenty-two dollars and twenty-three cents; and the said Gustav Mevissen, Abraham Oppenheim and Jacob Vom Rath, three of the said special partners, have each contributed to the common stock of the said copartnership the sum of twenty-two thousand two hundred and twenty-two dollars and twenty-two cents in United States currency, making the amount contributed in the aggregate by the said special partners the sum of two hundred thousand dollars in United States currency.
The period at which the said partnership is to commence is the twentieth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and the said copartnership is to continue until and terminate upon the thirty-first day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.
Dated New-York, April 21, 1866.
H. R. BALTZER,
W. G. TAAKS,
BANK FUR HANDEL UND INDUSTRIE, By JOSEPH LAROCQUE, Attorney.
WILLIAM L. DEICHMANN, By JOSEPH LAROCQUE, Attorney.
GUSTAV MEVISSEN, By JOSEPH LAROCQUE, Attorney.
ABRAHAM OPPENHEIM, By JOSEPH LAROCQUE, Attorney.
JACOB VOM RATH, By JOSEPH LAROCQUE, Attorney.

THE COPARTNERSHIP FIRM OF T. PUTNAM & CO., consisting of TARRANT PUTNAM and WILLIAM R. PUTNAM, has been dissolved. T. PUTNAM will close the affairs of the late firm, and continue business at No. 68 Franklin-st. NEW-YORK, May 17, 1866.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm-name of BROWN & STONE is by mutual consent dissolved. The business of the late firm will be settled by the undersigned, who will continue the business as heretofore. LEANDER STONE.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SUNDAY LIQUOR LAW.

Duties of the Police in Enforcing the Law.

The following order has been issued by Superintendent KENNEDY to define the duties of the members of the Metropolitan Police in relation to the new Excise Law:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF METROPOLITAN POLICE, NO. 300 MULBERRY-STREET, NEW-YORK, May 19, 1866.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 4[illegible].—Capt. ——: Chapter 578 of the Laws of 1866, commonly called the Excise Law, makes certain provisions that are necessary should be clearly understood by every member of the Metropolitan Police force, such as follows:

No person shall be permitted to advertise, publicly keep, sell, or in any other way dispose of strong or spirituous liquors, wines, ale or beer, in quantities less than five gallons at a time, without a license granted by the Board of Excise, and having the same posted in a conspicuous position in the place where the sales are made.

The license granted will not permit any person holding it to expose or in any way dispose of any strong or spirituous liquors, wines, ale or beer on Sunday, or on an election day.

No person shall dispose of any strong or spirituous liquors, wines, ale or beer to any person under eighteen years of age, either to drink or to carry away; nor shall they furnish any such liquors to an habitual drunkard, or to an intoxicated person; nor shall they, against the request of a wife, husband, parent or child, dispose of any such liquors to the husband of such wife, the wife of such husband, the parent of such child, or the child of such parent.

Persons licensed to sell or otherwise dispose of strong and spirituous liquors, wines, ale or beer, are required to prevent all disturbances, or breaches of the peace, in their respective places; to give immediate notice to the nearest policeman, or other officers of the peace, of the occurrence of any such disturbance, that the cause of it may be removed, and the place closed until quiet is restored; that all licensed places shall be completely and effectually closed from 12 o'clock at night until sunrise, and on the whole of Sundays; except that hotels may receive and entertain travelers, but subject in other respects, to the same restrictions.

Every person who may violate any of the provisions of this law is guilty of a misdemeanor, and may be arrested without warrant and carried before any magistrate of the city or town in which the offence was committed; and it is made the duty of every member of the police force to prevent any violation by all means in his power, even, if necessary, by summarily closing, and keeping closed, the place where such violation is occurring.

It is also made the duty of every member of the police to arrest any person who may be intoxicated in any public street, or place where intoxicating liquors are sold, and to take him before a magistrate for the purpose of ascertaining from him from whom he obtained the liquor he shall have drank, in order the the license of the person who may have furnished such liquor may be revoked by the Board of Excise.

On and after the day that will be fixed and designated by the Commissioners of Excise as the consummation of the period when every person within the Metropolitan Excise District had had sufficient opportunity to make application for license to sell or otherwise dispose of strong or spirituous liquors, wines, ale or beer, each and every officer and member of the Metropolitan police will vigilantly and energetically enforce every provision of the law allotted to the police as a part of their duty.

JOHN A. KENNEDY, Superintendent.

JAMES LEONARD, Inspector.

FENIANISM.

Movements of the C. O. I. R.—Convention of Long Island Circles—They Indorse Mr. Stephens.

On Friday evening a Convention of delegates from the various Long Island Circles was held in Brooklyn, at which Mr. STEPHENS was present. Twenty-eight Circles were represented, and the condition of the Brotherhood and the prospects of the cause of Ireland were amply discussed. At the conclusion of the conference the delegates unanimously pledged to Mr. STEPHENS their individual support, and the support of the Circles which they represent. There will be another meeting on Tuesday evening, at which the Long Island Circles will be more fully represented. A public reception will be given to Mr. STEPHENS at the Brooklyn Academy of Music some evening during the week, at which time that gentleman will deliver an address.

Letters and telegrams innumerable from Circles in all parts of the country are laid upon Mr. STEPHENS' table daily, all of which pledge him the support and confidence of all true friends of Ireland. A union of the two factions of the Brotherhood, however, is invariably recommended, as calculated to develop in its fullest vigor the love of every Irishman for his native land. Invitations to visit different cities are also included in his list of letters, some of which invitations will be accepted by him during his contemplated tour through the country. Numbers of these letters, tendering sympathy and allegiance, are from Circles which have hitherto recognized the ROBERTS-SWEENEY faction, or which have stood aloof from partisanship in the recent quarrels. These latter have, during the period of their indecision, accumulated quite a fund in their treasuries, all of which is forwarded to Mr. STEPHENS.

The following copy of the proceedings of the one Circle mentioned is but a reflex of the sentiments and action of a score of others, the proceedings of which have been reported within the past three days:

"At a regular weekly meeting of the Red Hand Circle of the Fenian Brotherhood, held at their hall, No. 173 Madison-street, on Friday evening, May 18, 1866, JEREMIAH H. CREED, Centre, presiding, the roll being called, 350 members answered to their names, and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, the members of this Circle, give to JAMES STEPHENS, C. O. I. R., our undivided support, and that we recognize in him those sterling and patriotic qualities that so eminently befit him for his high and holy trust, and that all moneys in the hands of our Treasurer be given to him for Irish revolutionary purposes.

Signed on behalf of Circle.

JEREMIAH H. CREED, Centre.

JOHN O. SULLIVAN, Secretary.

Mr. STEPHENS, by appealing to the rank and file of the Brotherhood, and ignoring the salaried officials of the organization, who are striving to retain their places and their pay, hopes to gain the ascendency in the minds and hearts of his countrymen, and win them to the serious consideration of the unhappy condition of the land of their birth. He hopes to be able to effectually put a stop to the Roberts-Sweeney contemplated Canadian raid, and contends that unless this is done the cause of Ireland is hopeless.

The assertion given to the public by Gen. SWEENEY that he considers Mr. STEPHENS a British spy, is not deemed worthy of notice by the latter gentleman. When the statement was brought to the notice of Mr. STEPHENS, he simply laughed, and referred to his record in the cause of Ireland, and that of his denouncer, stating that he believed it would require more than the mere assertion of any man to convince Irishmen that he was a traitor.

Mr. STEPHENS' time was occupied all day yesterday and to a late hour last night in receiving the many friends who called upon him, and in transacting business with leading Fenians. His hopes of winning his countrymen to his colors are improving with each day's developments, and little doubt is entertained of his ability to unite the Brotherhood independent of the opposition leaders.

THE TURF.

Trotting and Racing on the Fashion Course, Long Island.

Yesterday another of the series of purses given by the proprietor of the Fashion Course was trotted for. It was for $100, mile heats, best three in five in harness, and was won by HIRAM WOODRUFF's promising young chesnut mare, Rosamond, who had previously carried off three of the purses on this course this season, as well as one on the Union Course. There were eleven horses entered, but the prestige of Rosamond deterred all from starting against her except WARREN PEABODY's bay mare Amber. The day was delightfully warm and pleasant, the track in capital order for making fast time, and the attendance large and select. Rosamond was the favorite at long odds, $100 to $5 being offered before the start, and after the second heat offers of $100 to $1 met with no takers. The race requires little description, as the favorite won in three straight heats, with consummate ease, in 2:48, 2:34¼ and 2:33¼, jogging home at her leisure in each heat, and stopping on the score. Experienced horsemen were of opinion, from the hollow style in which she came home, that, if it had been requisite, she could have trotted as low down as 2:25 or 2:26. If she continues to improve as steadily as she has already done this season, and in the hands of the veteran HIRAM WOODRUFF nothing will assuredly be left undone to thoroughly develop her powers of speed and endurance, Rosamond may reasonably be anticipated to take the place of the retired Queen of the Trotting Turf, the world-famous Flora Temple.

After the above trot was decided, a running race for $100 a side between Mr. HART's ch. g. and Mr. KEEGAN's ch. g., mile heats, best three in five, came off. The latter was made the favorite at the odds of two to one, solely on account of his more racing-like appearance. He confirmed the good judgment of his backers by winning easily in two straight heats in 2:10—2:16.

SUMMARY.

FASHION COURSE, L. I., May 19.—Purse $100, mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness.

H. Woodruff named ch. m. Rosamond	1	1	1
W. Peabody named b. m. Amber	2	2	2

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half Mile.	Mile.
First Heat	40¼	1:18	2:48
Second Heat	39	1:16	2:34¼
Third Heat	37	1:15	2:33¼

SAME DAY—Running match $200, mile heats, 2 in 3.

Mr. Keegan's ch. g.	1	1
Mr. Hart's ch. g.	2	2

Time, 2:10; 2:16.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

The season for match-playing was to have opened on Thursday last by a game at Morrisania between the celebrated Union Club and the Surprise Club, of West Farms, but the rain put a damper on the sport. The Excelsiors were to have played a game with their old friends, the Knickerbockers, on Friday, but this was also prevented by Jupiter Pluvius, who has interfered considerably with the game this season, and delayed match-playing a couple of weeks at least. But yesterday Old Sol put in an appearance and gladdened mother earth with his warm smiles, and gladdened the hearts of our base ball players also. We trust that we shall be favored with pleasant weather for some time to come, for next week the Harvard College Club will be with us to play four or five games with our leading clubs, and the Athletics are looked for immediately afterward.

THE MUTUAL CLUB.

On Monday last the Mutuals played their first nine against the field, in the presence of one of the largest crowds we have seen at Hoboken since last season. MCSWEENY and WATERMAN were not present, and PATTERSON came in late and went on the field side. The game was very well contested, and at one time things looked dusty for the first nine, but they finally came out with flying colors. The score is as follows:

FIRST NINE.

Players.	H. L.	R.
Golden, 1st b.	1	5
McMahon, 2d b.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Keller, l. f.	1	[illegible]
Jewell, c.	0	[illegible]
Martin, p.	1	[illegible]
Tyson, r. f.	[illegible]	4
Ward, 3d b.	3	3
Hunt, s. s.	2	4
Gavigan, c. f.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	15	38

FIELD.

Players.	H. L.	R.
Lindsay, r. s.	4	1
Dunn, s. s.	3	1
H. R. Taylor, 2d b.	2	[illegible]
Coombs, c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Parker, l. f.	[illegible]	1
W. Green, c. f.	1	[illegible]
E. Green, f.	2	[illegible]
D. Van Cott, 3d b.	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. Clemens, r. f.	[illegible]	1
Calkin, f.	3	1
Mott, P.	2	2
Pattison, s. s.	0	4
Thorn, p.	1	2
Total	20	26

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.
Nine	8	14	1	13	0—38
Field	4	1	8	6	7—26

THE GOTHAM CLUB.

The Gothams have remained pretty quiet thus far this season, but they have not been idle by any means, and have succeeded in getting together a nine that will battle hard to sustain their well-earned reputation. On Tuesday last they played their first nine against a strong field, the game ending on the sixth inning by a score of 40 to 6. We were obliged to leave the ground at the end of the fifth inning, and our record only extends to that time. Of the new players present BIERMAN, from a junior club, will prove a great acquisition to the Gothams, while LAWS, as pitcher, will add considerable strength to the nine. GEORGE WRIGHT was in his old position as catcher, in which he has no superior. The following is the score:

NINE.

	Outs.	Runs.
Geo. Wright, c.	2	5
Laws, r. f.	1	4
Goodspeed, 2d b.	2	4
Stevens, p.	3	3
Shreve, s. s.	2	3
Bierman, 1st b.	2	3
Sweet, c. f.	0	4
Connell, 3d b.	1	4
Dupignac, l. f.	1	5
Total	15	31

FIELD.

	Outs.	Runs.
Hendry, p.	4	0
Mingay, c. f.	3	0
Stallem, l. f.	1	0
Williamson, 1st b.	3	0
Balen, 2d b.	2	1
O. Beadle, 3d b.	2	0
Worden, c.	2	1
Atherton, l. f.	3	0
Cohen, s. s.	1	2
Total	21	4

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.
Nine	1	18	9	1	2—31
Field	0	0	1	1	2—4

Cricket.

BACHELORS VS. BENEDICTS, OF ST. GEORGE'S CLUB.

The return game between the married and single members of the St. George's Cricket Club took place at Hoboken on Wednesday last. In the previous game the Benedicts proved the victors, and a similar result was looked for on this occasion. But the Bachelors rallied in their strength, and aided by the fine batting of GEORGE WRIGHT, who scored 55 before he yielded to the dexterity of WHARTON, and the absence of GIBBES, who left in the early part of the game, they turned the tables on the married men, and carried off the honors of the day. EDWARDS and ROBINSON were the only Bachelors beside WRIGHT who scored double figures—the former getting 13 and the latter 11. Of the Benedicts, BAILEY obtained 27 by some very good hits; GIBBES only scored 12 from WINFIELD's bowling, and KENDALL 10. The day was a beautiful one for field sports, and the game was witnessed by a goodly number of interesting spectators, among whom wer a fair share of ladies.

The third game will take place on Wedecsday of this week, when an exciting contest may be looked for. We append the score:

MARRIED.

Players.	Score.
Bailey, b. G. Wright	27
Vanderlip, b. G. Wright	1
J. Wharton, b. G. Wright	0
Ford, st. G. Wright, b. Hill	0
Rumsey, c. Van Rossen, b. G. Wright	7
Wild, c. C. Gisborn, b. Winfield	3
H. Gisborn, b. Winfield	3
Kendall, l. b. w., b. G. Wright	10
Mumford, c. Gordon, b. Winfield	0
Gibbes, c. Van Rossen, b. Winfield	12
Haughton, b. Winfield	7
Torrance, b. G. Wright	4
Henderson c. Hill, b. G. Wright	2
Burrows, not out	0
Byes, 9; leg byes, 6; wides, 3. Total	11
Total	87

SINGLE.

Players.	Score.
Edwards, b. Kendall	13
Douglas, b. Gibbes	0
Gordon b. Kendall	1
G. Wright, st. Wharton, b. Kendall	55
Robinson, c. Bailey, b. Kendall	11
C. Gisborn, b. Bailey	1
Winfield, c. & B. Bailey	1
Van Rossen, l. b. w., b. Kendall	8
Dabell, st. Wharton, b. Kendall	6
Wisner, not out	2
Hill, st. Wharton, b. Kendall	0
Mencken, l. b. w., b. Kendall	5
Byes, 4; leg byes, 2, n. b., 1. Total	7
Total	117

Umpires—Messrs. SAGE and S. WRIGHT.

NEW YORK VS. NEWARK.

On Tuesday, the New York Club will make their first appearance this season on their grounds at Hoboken in a game with the Newark Club, of Newark. Report speaks very favorably of the New York Club this season; and the game of Tuesday being the first cricket-match this season, will undoubtedly attract a large crowd. It is said they will present two new players on this occasion—one from England, and the other from Scotland—both of them professionals of considerable reputation.

The Twenty-first Ward Schools—Reply to Mr. Stephenson's Card.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of the 13th inst., there appeared a communication over the signature of JOHN STEPHENSON, School Trustee of the Twenty-first Ward, in which he sees fit to attack not only the character of Mr. WM. H. WOOD, Principal of Grammar School No. 49, but also the motives of members of the "profession," whose only crime is sympathy for an associate foully and malignantly persecuted. Mr. STEPHENSON has gratuitously and wantonly insulted and assailed those teachers who simply requested the Committee of the Board of Education to give to the difficulty pending between Mr. WOOD and the Board of Trustees of the Twenty-first Ward, "that careful consideration which the importance of the subject demanded." We have yet to learn that it is either unchristian or inhuman to seek from the proper authority a fair trial and that justice which is the inherent right of every American citizen. And if he finds that his conduct, as an officer of the schools, is now explained and exposed, he has only himself to blame. For years this gentleman exercised over the teachers under his jurisdiction an almost despotic sway. He established a system of espionage, encouraging subordinate teachers to report to him their opinions concerning the management of the schools. To such an extent was this dishonorable practice carried, that the junior teachers have threatened the Principal that they would report him to Mr. STEPHENSON in case matters were not arranged to suit them.

In the case of Mr. WOOD, the spy system produced its legitimate fruits. Some six years ago this spirit of insubordination cropped out among his teachers, in the shape of a conspiracy against him. How much Mr. STEPHENSON had prompted and encouraged that conspiracy may be understood from the fact that the letter of the leader of the movement was written at Mr. STEPHENSON's express request, and is the letter of the "intelligent teacher" alluded to by Mr. STEPHENSON, from which he draws the elegant and Christian terms in his communication to the TIMES—"ossified," "can't see it," and the like.

The plot, however, fell through. The Trustees dismissed the case, and all the parties engaged in it ought to have been glad to bury the very memory of the disgraceful business fathoms deep. Not so Mr. STEPHENSON. Throughout the whole affair he pretended to be a friend of Mr. WOOD. Though beaten in his purpose to oust Mr. WOOD, he determined to bide his time. A quiet word dropped now and then in the ears of the Trustees, by an old and vigilant martinet like Mr. STEPHENSON, gradually but surely did the business.

Meanwhile Mr. STEPHENSON was entering over his own signature in the minute-book of the school the following opinions: In December, '62, he thinks the "performances were very creditable to the Principal, teachers and scholars." December, '63, "the school made an unusually fine appearance both in regard to numbers and intelligence of pupils. The exercises were interesting and well performed. The classes in spelling and mental arithmetic merit special mention. The music was excellent, and the whole performance was much to the gratification of all present." In May, '64, "the scholars seem to be doing well and progressing in their studies as usual." December, '64, "the school officers were much gratified with the appearance of the scholars and the various exercises, reflecting great credit both on teachers and scholars." June, '65, "the school was full, and in excellent order and condition." All the above are to be found at the present time upon the minute-book of Male Department No. 49, with Mr. STEPHENSON's signature appended. Had we sought reasons for our course in seeking simple justice from the Board of Education, these statements would be amply sufficient to vindicate what we have done. But in addition to these, we have the written statements of other school officers, Superintendents and impartial observers, and they, with one accord, bear testimony to Mr. WOOD's capacity and ability, and to the decided success of the school. How can Mr. STEPHENSON reconcile his present position with his own voluntary statements? Perhaps the following facts may tend to throw some light on the subject. Before the nomination last Fall, he stated to Mr. EDWARD KILPATRICK (a member of his own religious denomination, and for some time an associate Trustee of the Thirty-seventh-street Methodist Church, a gentleman of truth and integrity) "that he was opposed to the present movement of the Ward officers; that, in his opinion, the Board of Education would not sustain the movement; that, when they attempted to press charges against Mr. WOOD, the items in the aggregate amounted to nothing, but that the politics of the Ward were all one way; that he (Mr. STEPHENSON) wanted to be reelected, and that it was of no use to face so formidable an opposition."

In regard to the attendance of Male Department No. 49, it has more than held its own, notwithstanding the erection of two new school-houses in the immediate neighborhood and the rebuilding of No. 14 in Twenty-seventh-street. The school is larger at the present time than ever before. In respect to scholarship, the official figures of the City Superintendents ought to be sufficient, and are for the last six years as follows: For 1861, 86 per cent.; 1862, 87 per cent.; 1863, 91 per cent.; 1864, 86 per cent.; 1865, 85 per cent.; 1866, 86 per cent. It might be well to state that, although No. 49 averages 87 per cent., 85 per cent. is considered an excellent mark.

Last November, the Board of Trustees of the Twenty-first Ward requested the Board of Education to declare the position of Principal of Male Grammar School No. 49 to be vacant. This request was referred to the Committee on [illegible], and that Committee found no ground for the removal of Mr. WOOD. But threats had been made both to the teachers and Committee that if retained they (the Ward officers) would reduce the salary to a merely nominal sum; and after discussion in Committee, it appearing that there was no law to prevent such action by the Trustees, the Chairman recommended Mr. WOOD to make the best terms possible under the circumstances. These were, that the resignation was to take effect May 1, 1866. No resignation, however, was offered to the Committee of the Board of Education. But, nearly a month afterward, what purported to be a resignation was placed in the hands of Mr. STEPHENSON, who was not an officer of the local Board, being neither Chairman nor Secretary. In the meantime Mr. WOOD, becoming fully aware of the unjustifiable means adopted to extort from him a promise to resign his position, having learned that threats and misrepresentations had been freely used, and feeling that he had been grossly wronged, sought advice from his associate teachers and other gentlemen, who advised that a promise extorted from him under such duress was not binding either in law or honor; that he was at perfect liberty to withdraw the paper placed in Mr. STEPHENSON's hands, on which the local Board had never acted, and which had not even reached an officer of the Board.

A case from the same Ward (to which we will allude hereafter) somewhat similar to Mr. WOOD's having been carried on appeal to the Board of Education, the animus that governed the action of Mr. STEPHENSON became so apparent that a law was passed prohibiting local Boards from reducing the salaries of teachers in order to force resignation in opposition to the action of the Committee sustaining such teachers. The passage of this law, together with the revelation of the facts before mentioned, induced Mr. WOOD to seek from the Board of Education a further investigation of the case; and the Committee—composed of the following gentlemen: Messrs. Dupignac, Warren, Farr, Turner and Bloomfield—reported that there was no vacancy, or, in effect, that no resignation had taken place. This report was passed in the Board by a vote of fourteen to four. Against the prejudiced and unjust action of the Twenty-first Ward Board we would place this impartial decision of fourteen gentlemen who had, or could have, no interest in the matter but to see that justice was done. On the side of the local Board were political power and influence; on the side of the teacher, nothing but truth and right.

As a further evidence of the personal malice that actuates Mr. STEPHENSON and governs his official action we may cite the case of Miss D'ORSAY. This lady had taught for over seven years in the Ward with the greatest success. Her classes always maintained a high grade. She was thorough in her instruction, exact, firm and considerate in her discipline, and the Trustees themselves bore the highest testimony to her ability and efficiency. The Superintendents have stated that she had no superior in her profession. Mr. JAMES W. BOOTH, a Trustee of the Ninth Ward, where she formerly taught, considered her one of the ablest teachers in the City. Intellectually, morally, and as a teacher of youth, no fault could be found with her; and yet, notwithstanding all this, we find that without cause and without notice she was dismissed from No. 14 in the Twenty-first Ward. Let us look into her case. She was first transferred against her wishes to a lower position at a lower salary, for no other reason than that she had performed her duty faithfully and would not join the cabal against Mr. WOOD. After remaining about two months in this inferior position she was dismissed.

Miss D'ORSAY went to Mr. BOESE, the Clerk of the Board of Education, and narrated all the facts in the case. On appeal to the Board of Education she was sustained, and restored by an unanimous vote. This action so exasperated Mr. STEPHENSON that he went to Mr. BOESE, and asked him "how dare he take the word of a teacher against that of a Trustee." Mr. BOESE informed him "that he would give as much credence to the one as the other." Mr. STEPHENSON foolishly asserted that this course was creating insubordination among the teachers, forgetting the time when he himself encouraged subordinates to play the spy upon and to undermine their Principal.

In both cases—Mr. WOOD's and Miss D'ORSAY's—the Board of Education rebuked by their action the arbitrary conduct of the local Board of the Twenty-first Ward; and, smarting under this rebuke, they have sought to nullify the law by making a new regulation that all future appointments shall terminate at the end of the year, and that no promotion shall be made unless the party first resigns. This is something that the old Public School Society *régime*, as Mr. STEPHENSON is pleased to call it, could never have descended to do.

And here we inquire what does Mr. STEPHENSON mean by stating, as an objection to Mr. WOOD's ability, that "Mr. WOOD was taught and educated under the old Public School Society?" Does this "model" Trustee know that at least five of the six Principals in the Twenty-first Ward were trained under the old Public School Society, and that the model Primary Department—the very pink of perfection—which he parades as having sixteen perfections, each of 100 per cent., has a Principal reared and educated as a teacher by that Society?

That body had no reason to be ashamed of its work, nor of the teachers it raised; and having done its work—a great and good work—it has passed away. Let Mr. STEPHENSON remember that it is very easy to scoff at our ancestors, at the same time *let him not forget that it is perhaps owing to them that we have the pleasures and pains of existence.*

But why should Mr. STEPHENSON rush into print and revive this controversy after his distinct statement to the Committee of the Board of Education "that he (Mr. STEPHENSON) would consider the decision of the Board of Education, whatever it might be, as final?" Perhaps Mr. STEPHENSON considers such statements, as he regards records on the minute book—"of no consequence."

Mr. STEPHENSON had evidently several objects in his communication: 1st, to praise JOHN STEPHENSON; 2d, to praise the model school, as he baptizes it, of the Twenty-first Ward; 3d, to prove Mr. WOOD an "ossified" and altogether "effete" person; (4th, to attack and malign as "indolent, effeminate and effete" Mr. WOOD's fellow Principals who sympathized with him;) and 5th, to vent his spleen on the Board of Education, who had taught our somewhat pompous friend that he had a crick in his neck.

As to the first two, Mr. STEPHENSON may trumpet to his heart's content. Why should he not have his rattle and his tooting horn? As to Mr. WOOD, the Board of Education has set its seal on that—and Mr. WOOD is not now "late Principal," but present Principal of W. S. 49. As to the fourth object, the teachers look on the epithets Mr. STEPHENSON applies with a sort of good-natured contempt, wondering at the exceeding modesty of this "equitable" Trustee. As to the Board of Education, they are quite able to take care of J. STEPHENSON and themselves, and may perhaps manage to exist under the severity of his rebuke. When they die from his attack, Mr. STEPHENSON will be invited to the funeral.

In conclusion, the suggestion may perhaps be allowed, that the Twenty-first Ward Board does not assume a very dignified figure when it permits one conceited man to assume all the glory, and to act as though he considered his fellow-trustees only as a becoming tail to his windy kite.

ALON. HOPPER, Principal No. 11.
LEMUEL H. WATERS, Principal No. 55.
THOS. HUNTER, Principal No. 35.
DAVID B. SCOTT, Principal No. 40.
JOHN D. ROBINSON, Principal G. S. 17.

May 18, 1866.

Note from Geo. A. Townsend.

OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK CITIZEN, Saturday, May 19, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

With amazement and indignation I find myself announced, by a firm styled W. S. SANDFORD & Co., as the prospective author of a series of articles to be called "Newspaperdom Exposed."

The license thus taken, both with the facts and with my name, compels me to declare, in this manner, that the advertisement of the Messrs. SANDFORD is a trick and an impertinence.

A few weeks ago, parties in Boston, of whom I had no knowledge, applied to me for a pamphlet upon the New York Press. No conditions being prescribed, I accepted the work; but, so far from intending to contribute an exposure, as alleged, I designed simply to sketch the rise, progress and present *status* of journalism. And, as I meant to do this respectably, I am assured, from the character of Messrs. SANDFORD's advertisement, that my essay would not be profitable for their publication.

GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND.

LAW REPORTS.

Jurisdiction of the Admiralty over Maritime Torts Depends upon the Locality, on the High Seas or other Navigable Waters, and does not Extend beyond High-water Mark—In Admiralty, "Mixed Cases" are Generally Found not to be Cases of Tort, but of Contract.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Oromel Hough, et al, vs. The Propeller Falcon.—The facts in this case are stated in the opinion of the Court, delivered by Mr. Justice NELSON:

This is an appeal from a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois.

This libel was filed in this case for cause of damage, civil and maritime, against the owners of the propeller *Falcon*, which vessel had been fastened to the wharf of the libelants in the City of Chicago, and, while there, took fire by the negligence of the master and crew; and which fire was communicated to the wharf and buildings thereon and adjacent; the whole of which were destroyed, together with a large amount of personal property contained in them. The wharf was on the east bank of the south branch of the river, a navigable stream for vessels of over twenty tons burden.

Much testimony has been taken in the case, on the merits, but it will be unnecessary to look into it, as the Court below dismissed the libel for want of jurisdiction; and that question is the only one that has been argued in this Court.

It will be observed that the entire damage complained of by the libelants as proceeding from the negligence of the master and crew, and for which the owners of the vessel are sought to be charged, occurred not on the water, but on the land. The origin of the wrong was on the water, but the substance and consummation of the injury were on the land. It is admitted by all the authorities that the jurisdiction of the Admiralty over maritime torts depends upon locality—the high seas or other navigable waters within Admiralty cognizance; and being so dependent upon locality, the jurisdiction is limited to the sea or navigable waters not extending beyond high-water mark.

In the case of Thomas vs. Lane, (2 Sumner, p. 9,) Mr. Justice Story, in a case where the imprisonment was stated in the libel to be on shore, observed: "In regard to torts, I have always understood that the jurisdiction of the Admiralty is exclusively dependent upon the locality of the act. The Admiralty has not, and never, I believe, deliberately claimed to have any jurisdiction over torts, except such as are maritime torts—that is, torts upon the high seas, or on waters within the ebb and flow of the tide." Since the case of the *Genesee Chief*, navigable waters may be substituted for tide waters. This view of the jurisdiction over maritime torts has not been denied. But it has been strongly argued that this is a mixed case, the tort having been committed partly on water and partly on land; and that, as the origin of the wrong was on the water, in other words, as the wrong began on the water, (where the Admiralty possesses jurisdiction,) it should draw after it all the consequences resulting from the act, [illegible] not cases of tort, but of contract, which do not depend altogether upon the locality [illegible] jurisdiction, such as contracts of material, men, for supplies, charter parties [illegible] These cases depend upon the nature and subject-matter of the contract, whether a maritime contract, and the services [illegible] to be performed upon the sea or other navigable waters [illegible]. The cases of torts to be found in the books belonging to this class, hardly partake of the character of mixed cases, or have, at most, but a very slight resemblance. (3 Sumner, p. 3; Ware, p. 88; Davies Ed.; 1 Wash. C. C. R., p. 403; 4 Dallas, p. 225, 32 Ed.; 4 Mason, pp. 382–4; 1 Kent Com., 367, and N.) They are cases of personal wrongs, which commenced on the land, such as improperly enticing a minor on board a ship, and there exercising unlawful authority over him. The substance and consummation of the wrong were on board the vessel, on the high seas or navigable waters, and the injury complete within Admiralty cognizance. It was the tortious acts on board the vessel to which the jurisdiction attached.

This class of cases may well be referred to as illustrating the true meaning of the rule of locality in cases of maritime torts, namely, that the wrong and injury complained of must have been committed wholly upon the high seas or navigable waters, or, at least, the substance and consummation of the same must have taken place upon these waters to be within the Admiralty jurisdiction. In other words, the cause of damage, in technical language, whatever else attended it, must have been there complete.

Much stress has been given to the fact by the learned counsel for the appellants, in his argument, that the vessel which communicated the fire to the wharf and building, was a maritime instrument or agent, and hence characterized the nature of the tort. In other words, that this characterized it as a maritime tort; and, of course, of admiralty cognizance.

But this, we think, a misapprehension. The owner of a vessel is liable for injuries done to third persons or property by the negligence or malfeasance of the master and crew, while in the discharge of their duties and acting within the scope of their authority. It is upon this principle that the defendants are liable, if at all, to the libelants for the damages sustained. The circumstance that the agents were in the employment of the owners on board the vessel, and that the negligence occurred while so employed, and which occasioned the damage, gives to the libelants the right of action. But if they had been employed upon other structures in the river—on a raft or floating platform, for work on the river, and the fire had been communicated to the wharf and building on account of their negligence while so engaged, the right of action would have been the same. The jurisdiction of the Admiralty over maritime torts does not depend upon the wrong having been committed on board the vessel, but upon its having been committed upon the high seas or other navigable waters.

A trespass on board of a vessel, or by the vessel itself, above tidewater, when that was the limit of jurisdiction, was not of Admiralty cognizance. The reason was that it was not committed within the locality that gave the jurisdiction. The vessel itself was unimportant.

The fact, therefore, of its having taken place on board the propeller *Falcon*, in the present case, is not an element that imparts any peculiar character to the nature of the tort complained of.

This is so in cases of collision, in which the offending vessel may be attached and proceeded against as one of the remedies for the wrong done. The jurisdiction of the Admiralty does not depend upon the fact that the injury was inflicted by the vessel, but upon the locality—the high seas or navigable waters where it occurred.

Every species of torts, however occurring, and whether on board a vessel or not, if upon the high seas or navigable waters, are of Admiralty cognizance.

We can give, therefore, no particular weight or influence to the consideration that the inquiry in the present case originated from the negligence of the servants of the respondents on board of a vessel, except as evidence that it originated on navigable waters—the Chicago River—and, as we have seen, the simple fact that it originated there; but the whole damage done upon the land, the cause of action not being complete on the navigable waters, affords no ground for the exercise of the admiralty jurisdiction. The negligence, of itself, furnished no cause of action, it is *damnum absque injuria*.

The case is not distinguishable from that of a person standing on a vessel, or upon any other support, in this river, and sending a rocket into the city, by means of which buildings were set on fire and destroyed. That would be a direct act of trespass; but quite as sufficient cause of damage as if the fire had proceeded from negligence. Could the Admiralty take jurisdiction?

We suppose the strongest advocate for this jurisdiction would hardly contend for it. Yet, the origin of the trespass is upon navigable waters, which are within its cognizance. The answer is, as already given, the whole, or at least the substantial cause of action, arising out of the wrong, must be complete within the locality upon which the jurisdiction depends—on the high seas or navigable waters.

The learned counsel, who argued this case for the appelants with great care and research, admitted that it was one of first impression; that he could find no case in the books like it. The reason is apparent, for it is outside the acknowledged limit of Admiralty cognizance over maritime torts, among which it has been sought to be classed.

The remedy for the injury belongs to the Courts of common law.

The decree of the Court below affirmed.

The Noelte Extradition Case.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Newton.

The case of Carl Noelte, the alleged fugitive from justice in Prussia, was expected to have been proceeded with yesterday, but although the accused was produced, the circumstances under which he appeared were such as to render it impossible for the Commissioner to proceed with the examination.

The United States Marshal made the following return: "By consent of the Sheriff of New-York, I produce Carl Noelte for examination before CHARLES NEWTON, United States Commissioner, under the Extradition Treaty, May 19, 1866."

Carl Noelte was present in charge of a Sheriff's officer, and was represented by his counsel, Mr. Dittenhoefer.

After the reading of the return, the Commissioner said: "Before proceeding in this matter, I must be informed whether the prisoner is in your custody or not."

Deputy Marshal Thompson—I do not consider him to be in my custody.

The Commissioner—Then I cannot proceed in this matter. The alleged fugitive must first be in the custody of the United States.

Mr. Lapaugh—I wish to say that when the adjournment was taken yesterday, it was taken on the statement of the Marshal that to-day he would have Noelte present.

Mr. Thompson—Yes, by consent of the Sheriff.

Mr. Lapaugh—Nothing was said about any one's consent. I insist that the alleged fugitive being here present, the warrant be now executed by the Marshal. It is trifling with the Prussian Government, trifling with the Court, trifling with justice to make such a return as this. I insist that he shall either produce the fugitive, or make a return showing why he does not comply with the warrant.

Commissioner Newton—The return is entirely insufficient. I cannot act until the prisoner is in the Marshal's custody. I shall direct a further return to be made, showing the reason why the warrant is not executed. The mere fact that the prisoner is here in the custody of the Sheriff is no return. I cannot produce the prisoner without a conflict between the State and the United States. I would ask an

Mr. Thompson—I cannot make any further return adjournment to Monday, to give me time to procure from the Sheriff a statement of his reasons for refusing the surrender.

Mr. Lapaugh—After the promises of yesterday, I cannot consent to an adjournment. I object decidedly to one.

Mr. Dittenhoffer—I suppose the Prussian Government does not run this Court.

Commissioner Newton—This whole proceeding is a farce. The Court requires the Marshal to produce the prisoner, or to make a return stating explicitly that it is not possible to do so, and why it is not so.

Mr. Thompson—It is impossible to do it without force of arms.

Mr. Lapaugh—This is the strangest doctrine I have ever heard under the Extradition Treaty. A return that John Doe held the prisoner would be sufficient. No statement is made in it to whom Noelte is in custody, or where, or by what warrant he is held. After three months' endeavoring to get the prisoner, and after the original obstacle is removed, we are still held at bay by this new film.

Commissioner Newton—I shall order that the Marshal be directed to return definitely the reasons why he does not produce the fugitive, and adjourn the matter to Monday morning for that purpose. In case this be not complied with by 12 o'clock of that day, then the counsel for the prisoner is to be at liberty to move the Court, upon my certificate of his non-compliance, that he be absolutely compelled to make a proper return.

The case was then adjourned till to-morrow (Monday) at 12 o'clock.

Before Commissioner Betts.

Another of those cases of cruel and unusual punishment on shipboard, while on the high seas, which are the immediate and calculable results of shipping crews of men unaccustomed to seafaring life, came up before the Commissioner yesterday.

Patrick Durkin, a young man who shipped as a seaman on board the ship *Cultivator*, at Liverpool, never having been a sailor before—his last employment being that of laborer in a sugar house—preferred a charge of cruel and inhuman punishment against William H. Russell, Captain of the *Cultivator*, the vessel in which the armament, &c., of the *Shenandoah* was brought to this country. The Captain was arrested and held to bail, to answer the charge, in the sum of $1,500.

Landlord and Tenant.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MAY 19.

Before Justice Barnard.

A few weeks ago Mr. George F. Gerriah, a tenant of Mr. Wm. R. Knapp, obtained an order from Judge Clarke, of the Supreme Court, prohibiting Judge Russel from proceeding in an ejectment suit, upon the ground that neither the summons issued by Judge Russel nor the affidavit of the landlord had an internal revenue stamp on them, and that Judge Russel had decided that they required none. After the service of said writ, Mr. Ambrose L. Pinney applied to Judge Clarke on behalf of the landlord and Judge Russel, and obtained an order requiring Gerriah to show cause at Chambers why the said writ of prohibition should not be set aside as having been improperly granted. On the 15th inst. the motion was heard before Judge BARNARD, who, after hearing Mr. A. L. Pinney for the motion, and S. B. Noble opposed, set aside the writ of prohibition, holding that no revenue stamp was necessary, and fully sustaining Judge Russel's decision. Judge Russel then proceeded with the case, and the tenant was ejected.

An Important Decision—Liabilities of Telegraph Companies.

In the Supreme Court at St. Louis, Judge Wagner delivered the following important decision in the case of Jno. Warner vs. The Western Union Telegraph [illegible], which had been previously decided in the Common Pleas Court in favor of the plaintiff:

This was an action instituted to recover damages for alleged carelessness in the Union Western Telegraph Company, in transmitting a dispatch for plaintiff from St. Louis to New-York City. The dispatch, as sent by plaintiff to his correspondent in New-York, ordered them to ship to him at St. Louis certain quantities of salt, by "sail." When it reached New-York, and was delivered, it read "rail," instead of "sail." That is, the word "rail" was substituted for the word "sail" in the original dispatch. Accordingly, a large proportion of the salt was forwarded by railroad instead of by canal and lake, as was originally intended by the dispatch. The shipping by railroad was much more expensive than by water, and the action was brought to recover the difference between the two modes of transportation. A judgment was rendered in the Court below for the plaintiff for the sum of $1,085 44, and to reverse the judgment the case is brought here by appeal. The defendant resists the recovery on the ground that all dispatches were sent over its lines on the following conditions, which it appears plaintiff had knowledge of.

[The opinion here recites the conditions printed on the blanks for messages.]

The message was ordered to be reported. Our statute, under which the Company is incorporated, declares that it shall be the duty of the Company "on payment or tender of the usual charge, according to the regulation of the Company," to transmit all dispatches with impartiality and good faith in the order of time on which they are received, &c. And such Companies are made liable for special damages occasioned by failure or negligence of their operators or servants, in receiving, carrying, transmitting, or delivering dispatches. The Court has never but once been called on to construe this statute, and the transmitting and communicating intelligence by means of electric telegraph being of comparatively recent invention, but few adjudications have been made in respect to the liabilities of telegraph companies. In California the Courts seems to have applied the doctrine governing the liability of common carriers to telegraph companies. But in the California case, as well as in the Maryland case, to which reference has been made, there was not merely negligence, but an entire omission on the part of the Companies to perform their duties. In the former, the dispatch was not sent till the day after it was received, in consequence of which delay the plaintiff lost a debt; in the latter, the dispatch was forgotten, and not sent at all; but the Maryland Court repudiates the doctrine that a telegraph company is a common carrier, and assumes that it is a bailee, and that a party sending messages by telegraph, knowing that the engagements of the company are controlled by certain rules and regulations, engrafts them in his contract of bailment, and is bound by them, and that rules exempting the company for liabilities for the non-transmission and the non-delivery of messages does not apply to a case where no effort is made by the company or its agents to put a message in its transit. In the Kentucky case, the Telegraph Company had published notice of the precise language used by the defendant here, and copied in this opinion, the plaintiff sent a message over its lines without ordering it to be repeated or paying for having the same done. A mistake occurred in its transmission, whereby he lost $100. The Court held that the condition was reasonable and the defendant was not liable. The case of McAndrews *vs.* the Electric Telegraph Company, (17 Com. Bench, 3,) is in point, and is ably reasoned. The statute 16 and 17 embodies a provision similar to ours with regard to telegraph companies, and the company there had given notice, of which the one here is almost an identical transcript. The plaintiff delivered an unrepeated message to be transmitted over the company's lines, directing a certain ship to proceed to "Hull," when it was received it directed the ship to proceed to "Southampton." On account of this mistake the plaintiff was injured in disposing of his cargo, and brought his action to recover damages; but the Court said the condition was reasonable, and there was no objection to the Company availing itself of the same protection that other persons in a similar position are entitled to do by law, by limiting its liabilities by fair and reasonable conditions, notice of which is duly brought home to the parties contracting with it. Whether we regard telegraph companies as common carriers or as bailees, we see no reason why they may not specially limit their liabilities subject to to the qualification. However, that they will not be protected from the consequence of gross negligent. Deny them this right, and they will be utterly unable to protect themselves against the hazards and risks which are inherent to the business in which they are engaged. We see nothing unreasonable in their declaring they will not be responsible for unrepeated messages; we think this restriction of liability comes within the intention of the regulations provided for in the statute. The system of telegraphing, however perfect it may be, is seriously affected by atmospheric causes which are uncontrolable, and if a man wants to send a message of an important character, prudence and wisdom would seem to dictate that he should have it repeated in order to be assured of its correct transmission, and as the reception involves additional labor, it is surely injustice that an enhanced price be paid. If the Company undertakes to insure the accuracy of the message, and assumes additional risk, it should be paid accordingly. The usual message sent by the plaintiff was one of importance, he could have demonstrated its perfectness by having it repeated, at a trifling cost, and he was fully cognizant of the regulation of the Company. The first, third and fourth instructions prayed for by defendant should have been given, and the last paragraph of the instructions given for the plaintiff should have been refused.

The judgment is reversed and the cause remanded. Judge Holmes concurs. Judge Lovelace absent.

DAVID WAGNER.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 19.

By Justice Jones.

The Madison-avenue Baptist Church *vs.* The Baptist Church in Oliver-street; paper "A" excluded. James W. Culver *vs.* David W. Felt: see memorandum with Special Term Clerk. Hanz Schiel *vs.* Calvin E. Knox; motion to file supplemental answer; order granted on terms. See memorandum with Special Term Clerk. Lorin Brooks *vs.* Jenny Cowles; application denied. John T. Hanna, Impleaded, &c., *vs.* The Mutual Benefit Petroleum Company; motion granted without costs. Levi Gray *vs.* Coleman T. Robinson; motion granted without costs. G. P. Bergen *vs.* Lucien Dubernet; bond approved.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—MAY 19.

By Monell and Garvin, J. J.

L. F. Barnes *vs.* Thomas B. Smith; judgment affirmed; opinion by Garvin, J.

Before Barbour, Monell, and McCunn, J. J.

Congregation Shauer Hashmoin *vs.* Wm. Hall et al.; judgment reversed, and new trial ordered on payment of costs. Opinion by Barbour, J., Monell, J., dissenting. The Mechanics' Banking Association *vs.* the Mariposa Company; judgment affirmed. Opinion by McCunn, J., Monell, J., dissenting.

Present, Justices Barbour, Monell and Garvin.

Russell Sturgis *vs.* Paul Spofford, et al.; exceptions overruled, and judgment ordered on the verdict. Opinion by Garvin, J., Barbour, J., dissenting.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge Russel.

CALENDAR FOR MONDAY, MAY 21.

The People *vs.* James Reilly and William Mahoney—larceny from person.

The People *vs.* William Kelly—felonious assault and battery.

The People *vs.* Peter A. Burley—felonious assault and battery.

The People *vs.* John Martin—felonious assault and battery.

The People *vs.* William H. Smith and James Smith—assault and battery.

The People *vs.* James Callan—grand larceny.

The People *vs.* James Clark and Charles Dugan—receiving stolen goods.

The People *vs.* John Sherry and John Vernon—homicide.

Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., Assistant District-Attorney, for the people.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

THE EXCISE LAW—TRIALS.

There were on the calendar yesterday nineteen complaints for violation of the Excise Law. The first case called was that of John Fay. Policeman Cornelius Reed said he arrested the prisoner about twenty minutes to three in the morning in his barroom. A noise attracted his attention to the house, and he entered it and saw a number of men in front of the bar who were indulging in liquor. The defendant kept a lodging-house, and some of the men at the bar were lodgers, others were not. Could not say whether the door through the bar-room was the only entrance to the house.

Robert Welsh testified that he was a lodger in the house; that he entered defendant's house about one o'clock in the morning, and stopped in the bar till the arrest was made, but saw no drinking; to his knowledge there was no other way but through the bar-room for the lodgers to get to the house. Guilty—Fined $30.

In the next case, Timothy McNamara pleaded guilty, and was fined $30.

Henry Simons pleaded not guilty. At the time the arrest was made he was clearing out his customers, and was trying to get his place closed.

Court—What time was it that you made the arrest?

Policeman Churchill—Ten minutes past twelve.

Acquitted. The Court thought that time had hardly been given to close the place.

Thomas Wilranch, of the Brandreth House, pleaded not guilty to selling liquor on Sunday. Richard Field, of the Fifth Precinct, was complainant. Counsel for defendant demurred to pleading—1. On the ground of an informality in the drawing up of the complaint; 2. The proprietor had not received his license; 3. The beer was furnished to a guest of the house. The motion of counsel was denied, and Mr. Fields said he went into the Brandreth House on Sunday; saw a gentleman sitting at the lunch-table eating; the gentleman called for something, and the defendant drew a glass of ale and gave it to him. He then arrested defendant, who had no license. The complaint was dismissed. The defendant having no license, the case did not come under the section of the law upon which the complaint was based.

The next complaint was against Frederick Swettigge, made by Officer Richard Fleming. This complaint was made under that section of the law which charges that the place shall be kept closed after twelve o'clock at night. The officer said he was attached to the Fourth Precinct. He arrested the prisoner because he had his place open at ten minutes past twelve.

Court—How do you know the time?

Witness—By the clock in the Station-house.

Court—Did you know the time when you made the arrest?

Witness—No; but when I got to the Station-house it was twelve minutes past twelve, and I know it took only two minutes to go from the defendant's house to the Station-house.

Court—How do you know that the clock at the Station-house is correct?

Witness—I can't say.

Acquitted.

Henry Van Staden was also charged with selling liquor on Sunday and having it exposed for sale. The complainant, Officer Peyton Herbert, said he went into the store, No. 59 Greenwich-street, on Sunday, the 6th of May; Van Staden was standing behind the bar drawing beer, and before the bar there were half a dozen men and as many glasses of beer, but he saw no beer drunk.

Cross-examined—Q.—How did you get into the place? A.—By going up one stair, then coming down [illegible] and going in by a side door. The grocery is in front; the bar is in the back and defendant sleeps there. Guilty; fined $30.

The remainder of the Excise cases were postponed.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO EXTORT MONEY.

The case of Daniel Drew, charged with an indecent assault on a girl, has been twice on the calendar, and Thomas Brisley, the complainant, although subpoened twice, has neglected to appear. Counsel for the accused said that this was an attempt on the part of the complainant to extort black mail from his client, and asked the dismissal of the case. This the Court refused, saying that such charges once made should be tried, and if Mr. Brisley would not come on a summons, they would bring him on an attachment. When the case was tried, both sides would have a chance to make good their assertions. The cause went over to Tuesday.

A FIVE POINTS GAMBLING INSTITUTE.

John Ash, a boy aged 14, charged Sylvester White, (colored,) who keeps a gambling house on the Five Points, with winning $42 of him. The boy said he did not care so much about losing the $42 as he did about the loss of $3 that he had won, and after gaining it defendant would not give it up. Witness gave his testimony with a great deal of reluctance. He said he had never played three card monte in the house before, but he had often seen it played. He had often played billiards at Martin's at five cents a game. This money he lost was his mother's; he took it off the mantlepiece on leaving the house. The true history of the case appears to be this: The boy went into this gambling saloon with $15, and after playing awhile won $25 and broke the bank. At this juncture White stepped up and said he had a few dollars to spare, and if the broken banker would start the bank again, he would deal the cards. White's proposition was accepted, and the result was the $25 that had been lost and the $15 original capital were also won. The trial resulted in a verdict of guilty, and a fine of $119 or 119 days' imprisonment. Judge KELLY remarked that the boy should be sent to the House of Refuge.

[Advertisement.]

Turkish Baths, No. 13 Laight-st., are again open to the public, enlarged and improved. Hours—Gents, 6 to 8 A. M., 1 to 9 P. M. Ladies, 10 to 12 A. M. Sundays—Gents, 6 to 12 A. M.

Passengers Sailed.

MAY 19—*In steamship Napoleon III., for Brest, Havre*—Count De Faverney, First Secretary of French Legation, Washington; Countess De Faverney and two servants; Mr. Louis Guerra de la Vega, Ex-Consul of Spain at New-York; Col. S. C. Thompson, Mrs. Thompson, Mr. G. R. Schieffelin, Mrs. Richard Alsop and maid, Miss Gailland, New-York; Mr. Kemp, Mrs. Kemp, Miss Kemp, Mr. E. W. Palikot, Miss Martin and servant, Miss Homer, Miss Taber, Mr. Samuel Russel, Mr. George Russel, Miss Fanny Russel, Mr. H. A. Kent, Mrs. Kent, Miss Emily Kent, Miss Susan Kent, all of New-York; J. de Susini and servant, Mme. Helene Petalas, Miss Olga Petalas, Havana; Chas. Lassalle, Mrs. Lassalle, Miss Lassalle, A. Barbey, C. S. Rait, New-York; F. Dodworth, A. Dodworth, Mrs. Dodworth, Brooklyn; Theodore Wilmerding, Tennessee; Lucas Thompson, C. J. Clinch, Mrs. Clinch and three children; Mrs. M. Duncan, New-York; Edward Pepper, Mrs. Pepper, Miss Pepper, Master E. Pepper, Master F. Pepper, Philadelphia; H. E. Lawrence, Mrs. Lawrence and three children; Miss Annie E. Underhill and two servants; Mrs. Jenny E. Towner, Mrs. Silverman and child; Mr. H. H. Underhill, New-York; A. L. Frothingham, Mrs. Frothingham and two children, New-York; Wm. Chamberlain, Mrs. Chamberlain, Burlington, New-Jersey; John P. Crosby, Mrs. J. P. Crosby, Miss Crosby; Miss L. A. Butler, New-York; Samuel Cooper, Mrs. Cooper; Miss R. I. Potts, Boston, Mass.; E. V. Carpenter, Mrs. Carpenter, Philadelphia; Mr. Robert Craighead; Mrs. F. Atwood and child, Miss Atwood, Miss Fanny M. Atwood, Miss Marie J. Pearl, New-York; Mr. Charles Fitz, Mr. Dumestrie, Mr. Frederick Jaufroed, Mr. A. Ledoux, Mrs. L. Mollor, child, and servant, Miss Mollor, Master Mollor, all of New Orleans; Mr. Adolphe Lippmann, Mrs. Lippmann, nurse, and three children, Mr. J. B. Hixon, Mr. A. Van Velson, Mr. Hebert, Mrs. Hebert, Mr. P. L. Kintner, New-York; Mrs. Cousins, two children, and two servants, Valparaiso; Mr. Peyronnet, Mrs. Peyronnet, three children and nurse, New Orleans; Mr. Antonio Corresee, Cuba; Mr. Elsesser, Mrs. Elsesser, Mobile; Mr. S. Mr. Boix, Mrs. Boix, Yucatan, Mexico; Mr. A. Adler, Mrs. Adler, Mrs. Hirsch and child, Mr. Marx, Mrs. Marx, six children and servant, Mr. Chas. Schneider, Mrs. Schneider and child, Mr. Bamberg, New-York; McLeon Labbie, Havana; Mr. Geo. Gorren, Mrs. Daniel Gorren and two children, Miss Lousy Burnett, New-York; Mr. Jacob Schorden, Philadelphia; Mr. R. D. Barney, Cincinnati; Mr. Hipolito, Huan, Cuba; Mr. Rich. Shrauz, New-York; Mr. Thos. Roger, Charleston, S. C.; Mr. J. Adelsdorfer, Mrs. Adelsdorfer and child, Mr. Joseph Grangette, J. Houseman three children and servant, Montgomery, Alabama; Louis Huth, Mrs. L. Zork, and nine Misses and Masters Zork, San Antonio, Texas; Mr. Jacob, Washington, Pierre Klopman, D. Cohen, T. Moore, New Orleans; J. Twigis, E. Scherer, H. Astie, John F. Phelps, George W. Woodman, New York; J. J. Dunn, G. M. Marshall, Nevada; Wm. M. Peters, Cincinnati; S. Levi, Galveston, Texas; Paul Verges, Mr. Dupaquier, France; Joseph Buvier, Montreal; Augt. Paul Venatre, Mrs. Venatre, Newark, New Jersey; Michael Bouvet, Mrs. Bouvet, Washington; Mrs. Biffaut, Solomon Klein, Simon Beer, Junen Gouton, Mrs. Gouon, F. P. Picerole and wife; M. Verges and wife, New-Bendiner, Mrs. J. Mathias and four children, R. Bergers, M. Guilt, H. Hallechea, Cuba; C. Duhamel, New-Orleans; Gustave Eigner, Havana; L. Hermann, Mrs. Hermann, F. E. Hansen, David Klein, New-York; B. W. Huxall, Mrs. Huxall and child, Miss Huxall and servant, Mr. Huxthal, Miss Triplett, Richmond, Va.; York; Pierre Vidon; Raymond Carite, R. Nowry, L. Nowry, L. Naugesse, Augustus Genin, Antoine Genin, New-Orleans; Mrs. Kahn and servant, New-York; Mr. Charles Durlesce, Mrs. Isaac Kahn and two children, St. Louis; Mrs. Johannes, New-York; Louis Silva, Brazil; Joseph Benito, Brazil; Dr. S. Cole, Chicago; Thomas Davis, New-York; Gilbert Villeneuve, France; Mrs. Deline, Louisville; Mrs. Douseau, Mrs. Helen Caillon, New-Orleans; Nieva Y. Favres, Havana; J. Jullard, S. Soule, D. Cruet, S. Lotroupe, F. Taride, F. Sarrauet, D. Tourget, A. Veuil emont, J. Bataille, Francis Malain, Joseph Vigne, New-Orleans; A. Aberly, G. Loewenhahl, Manuel Lopaz, Mrs. Amie Suzi, Mme. Dela Towreth, Mme. Jules Fiquet, New-York; Joseph Vidal, Antonio Gual, Raphael Preciat and son, Mexico; Mrs. Durand and 4 children, Miss Durand, New-Orleans; Joseph David, Montreal; Alphonse Pecoul, Montgomery, Ala.; Joseph Wackermann, Mr. Doulohn, Mrs. Paul Poulet, California; John Petbez, Mr. Dumont, New-Orleans; Paul Poulet, Mrs. Doulohn, Mrs. Wackermann and four children, California; Theodore Wackermann, Gregory Noisy, California; Silva Cahen, France; John Hasley, Louis Laclef, New-York; J. Reguerra, J. G. Anglade, Havana; P. Jouarest, Paris; Antoine Tschann, Francis McCarty, New-York; Rev. Louis F. Grevin, John Dallas and child, Missouri; John C. Robert, Mr. Ringenbach, Alabama; S. P. Webster, John Spence, Boston; Mrs. Miller, Mr. Bouyeston, Mrs. Bouyeston, Francis Ray and children—total 323.

MAY 19—*In steamship City of Paris, for Liverpool*—Col. A. B. Binckerhoff, wife and 2 daughters; J. G. De Castro, J. G. Sanchez, A. Gulierrer, J. C. Muller, Mr. Thomas Kingan, Mr. Stickney, B. P. Buckner, Texas; Capt. D. Harris, Miss Davenport, Mrs. S. A. Ensign, Mrs. Abbright, Detroit; Mrs. and Miss Linder, Mr. Fairthorne, wife and Daughter, Philadelphia; Mrs. Bindexter, Mrs. McIlwaine, Miss S. W. McIlwaine, Henry Gurig, Henry Aushurtry, Pittsburgh; William Badero, Pittsburgh; Dr. J. T. Evans, wife and child; J. B. Williams and wife, Mrs. Jonathan Waller, Miss Mary Miller, J. Wilson, of Wilson, of Cincinnati, Wm. Graham, Paul Favez and wife, L. M. Davenport, Alphonse de Pourta'es, Mrs. Williams, two children and nurse, of New-York; John Gill and wife, Geo. Riggs, wife and two children, J. Petrie, wife, five children and nurse, Mrs. and Miss Cornish, Mrs. Hobbs, four children and nurse, Wm. Thompson and wife, of New-York; John Bisset and wife, Wm. Parkhurst, P. A. Kennedy, Joseph B. Dunn, Charles K. Buckley, Mr. Staunton, of Chicago; Mrs. Higgins and two children, Mrs. B. J. Smith, H. A. Warren, wife and son; Mrs. M. Naylor and two children, of Pittsburgh; Mrs. Dr. Ludlow and Miss Ludlow, Alex. Cameron, Dr. Ludlow; Miss Paterson, Miss M. J. Cameron, Rev. Richard Lea and wife, of Pittsburgh; Mr. Hobzman and wife, of Pittsburgh; Mr. Freeman, Mr. Linder, Henry Gillespie, Jno. H. Haviland, Eugene Perry, Mr. Bourne, J. G. Watter, of Pittsburgh, Mrs. Graham, H. Isaacs and wife, New-Orleans; Mrs. Lewis and Miss Lewis, Philadelphia; John Horspool, Capt. Cornish, Mrs. Harley and daughter, Philadelphia; John Hazleton, Mr. Hazleton, Master Smith, F. Higginbottom, Liverpool; W. P. Shaw, Mr. Cochran, New-York; Wm. Simms, Geo. Barron, Mr. Walsh, Robert Halliday, Mr. Newton, D. Berkley, Mr. Angus, Montreal; Thomas Whiteside, Jas. H. Shorten, F. S. Tontine, Francis Tontine, F. Kretschman, New-York; Thomas Conland, G. W. Johnes, G. M. Downes, Edward Phelan, Wm. McCance, Mr. Mudie, W. J. Barker, Mr. Cormack, Mr. Adler, L. Dreutus, Smith Bryun, James Curphar, Mrs. W. A. White, and Mr. G. G. White, of New-York; Wm. Jas. Barbour, R. Neill and wife, Mrs. Oakford and friend, Mrs. Robinson and two children, Alex. Hope, wife and three children, Mrs. Eleanor Farrish and daughter, David Rinnear, wife and son, J. Murcherson, C. E. Huatt, John C. Cole, Henry M. Scott, John Cady, Samuel Gibbons and wife, John Schofield and wife, E. L. Gennan and wife, Mary Cole, Madrid Caldow, and others in the steerage.

MAY 19—*In steamship Germania, for Southampton*—J. W. Dockusch and family, San Antonio, Texas; Mrs. Wm. D'Oench, Miss Helene D'Oench, Master Fred. D'Oench, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss Johanna Happel, Mrs. M. Kautz, Mrs. L. Bergmann, Master Alexander Bergmann, Miss Rosine Bergmann, Mr. and Mrs. L. Briesheim, Robert Herrmann, New-York; E. T. Carson, Cincinnati, Ohio; Mr. and Mrs. Louis Bresler, two children, infant and servant, R. W. Bloom, S. Marx, Miss Wilhelmine Stuckle, New York; Miss Mary A. Norris, New York; Edward Friedman, New York; Leo Levis, New York; Mr. and Mrs. C. Delbanco, New York; Madame Henriette Blum, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. Louis Waefelaer, child and servant, Hoboken, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. J. Goldstein and child, Warren, O.; Mr. and Mrs. R. Kessel, New York; Leon Lauer, Baltimore, Md.; L. Josephthal, New York; A. Wallach, New York; Isaac Swope, St. Louis, Mo.; Adam Schlesinger, New York; Dr. M. A. Richter, Brooklyn, L. I.; F. A. Schlesinger, New York; C. Happel and family, New York; Mrs. F. S. Schlesinger, children and servant, L. Mason, C. Dinsmore, Mr. and Mrs. L. Planer, Dr. Leopold Winterhalter, all of New-York; J. Eisner, San Francisco, Cal.; Marx Held, S. J. Held, L. Henry, W. Henry, Mrs. Mason and son, Mrs. Hubbard, all of New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Herrmann Lieber, Indianapolis, Ind.; Miss Mary Pfisterer, Cincinnati, O.; Miss Elise Immerschel, New-York; Mr. Metzger and three children, New-York; S. Baum, New-Orleans, La.; Joseph Stern, New-York; M. Brockman, New-Orleans, La.; Benjamin Hirsch, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. George Spiegel, New-York; Mrs. S. Gehorsam and child, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. M. Jackson, two children and infant, Quincy, Ill.; Conrad Thiele, New-York; Clemens Muller, New-York; John A. Heidlinger, Indianapolis, Ind.; Henry Steeger, New-York; Emanuel Hayes, New-York; David Neumann, New-York; Morris Jackson, Quincy, Ill.; L. A. Holmann, Columbus, Ohio; Charles Dirsch, New-York; F. Rosenthal, New-Orleans, La.; A. Lewis, New-York; Daniel Bishop, Warren, O.; Bernhard Zweifel, Lafayette, Ind.; August Clausen, Terre Haute, Ind.; C. Nagel, New-York; J. Hertz, New-York; Carl B. Oertel, New-Orleans, La.; M. Dickson, New-Orleans, La.; F. Dickson, New-Orleans, La.; Caspar Fink, Pittsburgh, Penn.; Master Fink, Pittsburgh, Penn.; G. A. Wirth, Mobile, Ala.; Charles Koch, Little Rock, Ark.; Mrs. A. C. Feickert, Cleveland, Ohio; Joseph Noel, Pennsylvania; S. Lamm, New-York; Victor Kaiser, Bridgeport, Conn.; Johann Menzel, New-York; Isidor Schreiber, New-York; F. Loiemand, New-York; James Vance, Toronto, Canada; Henry E. Gill, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. Anton Korte and child, Lafayette, Ind.; Master Korte, Lafayette, Ind.; F. G. Kriiger, Illinois; Mr. and Mrs. L. Jorgensen and child, Cincinnati, O.; Catharina Koss, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Mrs. Fink, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. August Beckmann, Cincinnati, O.; Prof. H. Dusmanoe, wife and child, New-York; Pauline Busse, Baltimore, Md.; Louis Hoster, Columbus, O.; J. P. Bruck, Columbus, O.; Anton Kraft, Terre Haute, Ind.; M. Salzkotter, Nashville, Tenn.; Gustav Thune, Pittsburgh, Penn.; Francis V. Burns, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Simon Newman, five children and servant, Montgomery, Ala.; Nicholaus Kron, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Kuhn, Indianapolis, Ind.; Mr. and Mrs. Johann Firmenich, Mrs. Emma Thiele and friend, Paulina Hiebsatter, Elizabeth Rohrschneider, Mrs. L. Braun and child, New-York; Mrs. Helene Peterson and child, Boston, Mass.; Franz Negro, Master Noidig, Mrs. John Menzel, Mr. and Mrs. David Klacey, friend and servant, Miss Mathilde Kron, Albertine Malschkewitz, Mrs. Neidig, Magdalena Schupp, New-York; Miss Louise Meyer, Cincinnati, Ohio; Wm. H. Schultze, Boston, Mass.; Wm. Amann, Covington, Ky.; John Fuggauzi, New-York; A. Meaubert, Baltimore, Md.; and Mrs. H. Steuber, New-Orleans, La.; Mr. and Mrs. Sebastian Pfeiffer and child, Belleville, Ill.; Herrmann Duhme, Cincinnati, Ohio; Henry Schroeder, Mexico; Frank Duhme, Cincinnati, Ohio; and others in the steerage.

In steamship George Washington, for New-Orleans—D. M. Maxon, Jacob Grenstone, H. P. Matthews, G. A. Kemp, Mrs. U. Dane, Geo. Kunnelberg, Capt. A. S. Chase, Miss Fannie Power, Miss Josie Ford, Master Ludlay and nurse, S. Smith, E. Rugg, Miss Bridget Smith, Louis Marmon, Mrs. [illegible], Capt. [illegible], Mrs. A. M. Taylor, Miss Harriet Taylor, Howard Taylor, Peter H. Murrow, wife and children, Mr. L. De Vivo, Mrs. Dunavant and child, Mr. Jacob Seltzenthal, Mr. Harvey [illegible], servant, Mr. Randolph Parrell, Mr. W. [illegible], F. Camp, Mr. F. Warneux, Mr. L. D. Branford, Mr. Jas. McAndrew, Mr. William E. Palmer, Mr. Edgar Underhill, James S. Smith.

In steamship Fung Shuey, for New-Orleans—Richard Snyder, G. B. Taylor, E. W. Finney, E. Lewis, E. Clarke, Charles Wood, Hamilton Smith and daughter, John De Gray, F. Lewis and lady, George Stratton, W. Robinson and son, Frank Williams and lady, G. U. Warner, D. E. Miller, H. C. Cuther, F. F. Crober, E. T. Heath and lady, J. Hunt, A. Sweeney, St. Arnauld, E. L. West, J. M. Smith, N. B. Murray and lady, E. Cooper, E. T. Lamson, F. P. Johnson, E. Thompson, J. E. Sessman, J. H. Judson and lady, W. P. Joyce, C. M. Hutchings & Co., S. B. Collen and lady, J. P. Conklin, G. P. Canning, E. H. Kent and lady, J. F. Mallory, R. G. Randolph, J. M. Ralston and lady, S. C. Rae and son, J. G. Sherman, E. E. Hand, A. S. Taylor and lady, M. J. Keat, E. M. James & Co., A. S. Conway, and 63 in the steerage.

In steamship San Salvador, for Savannah—A. Solomon and three children, Charles Schroeder, Mrs. A. W. Farrah and daughter, Mrs. C. H. Williams, J. Kingsley, D. Donlevy, G. Patton, George Fosse, Mrs. A. D. Bridgeman, Thomas Murphy, James W. Freeman, wife and child; Mrs. Theall and son; Mr. and Mrs. Dubois and daughter; Mrs. Van Buren and daughter; Charles G. Dennery, Mr. and Mrs. Stephens and family; Jonathan Reed, C. B. Quintard, Joseph Roberts, Samuel Wyman, A. H. White, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, A. T. Richards, Miss Annie Arthur, Henry E. Gerard, Miss Hays, W. D. Mina and wife, Geo. C. Walker, Chas. Brennan, Mr. and Mrs. J. Disleey and daughter, A. J. Lyons, H. W. Lyon, A. J. Lyon, Mrs. A. H. McGregor, William H. Westcott, E. Stanton, Chas. J. Sewell, J. W. Brewer, Miss Freeman, Henry Germain, Geo. A. Christie, Miss Mary Smith, S. R. Stanford, D. E. Kirtland, Thomas Bacon, John Wilson, Miss Carrie Field, Miss Thompson, E. Blackwell, Thomas Duncan, Adolphe Hampe, C. O. Duncan, Stephen J. Whitwell and 18 in the steerage.

In steamship Gen. Barnes, for Savannah—J. C. McKibbin, J. B. Fleming, H. W. Rowe, Willet Rowe, J. K. Quinlan and son, Mrs. M. Averill and children, Mrs. Branagan and infant, H. O'Neill, J. L. Colby, Chas. B. Phillips, R. Bland, L. Roberts, H. Barry, John Wellyand, Mrs. M. R. Babbitt and son, J. W. Randell, C. Orff, S. G. Sedley and lady, Peter Jackson, R. Denise, S. R. Denise, Charles Pratt, Ernest B. Bolmar, J. S. Lithmire, Chas. S. Ledlie, E. Kelhumer, Mrs. S. Rosenhult and four children, Peter McCormick, Thomas Sutton, G. L. Anderson, T. H. Janley, R. Davis, T. Cammeyer, J. S. Salor, Herman Patrie, Alonzo Dugie, James Fitzgerald and Lady, Simon de Camp, Alonzo Little, and thirty in steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamer Ellen S. Terry, from Newbern—G. Hale, wife and 2 children, W. B. Stearns, M. Carpenter, J. M. Tallcott, F. Odenheimer, E. Edwards, G. F. Fairweather, W. Meade, R. Kehoe, John Cuse, and 6 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 39 | Sun sets..... 7 15 | Moon sets... 12 0[illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 12 02 | Gov. Island. 12 51 | Hell Gate..... 2 1[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, May 19.

Cleared.

Steamships City of Limerick, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Corsica, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Nassau and Havana, E. Cunard; Santiago de Cuba, Smith, Greytown, Nic., M. O. Roberts; Fung Shuey, Hildreth, New-Orleans, R. Lowden; Niagara, Couch, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, G. Heineken & Palmore; Hatteras, Parrish, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Zodiac, Childs, Boston, Murray, Ferris & Co.; San Salvador, Atkins, Savannah, Garrison & Allen; Quaker City, West, Charleston, A. Leary; C. W. Lord, Ward, Washington, C. Goodspeed; W. P. Clyde, Powell, Boston, W. P. Clyde; George Washington, Gager, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Gen. Barnes, Walker, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamers Jersey Blue, Hayden, Boston, Whitney & Hathaway; E. B. Hale, Hampden, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, Neptune Steamship Co.

Ships Simla, Porter, Portsmouth, N. H., Sailer & Livermore; Shakespeare, (Brem.,) Fechter, Bremen, via Baltimore, C. Luling & Co.

Barks Caroline Elizabeth, (Br.,) Wallace, St. John, N. B., J. W. Elwell & Co.; Johannes, (Brem.,) Klockgeter, Bremen, J. Hutter; Damon, Orowell, Buenos Ayres, R. W. Ropes & Co.; Gazelle, (Pruss.,) Green, Falmouth, Jam., Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Antelope, White, St. Croix, Roche Bros. & Coffey; Cyrene, (Br.,) Roy, Cow Bay, H. J. De Wolf & Co.; T. Cushing, Rogers, Matanzas, Walsh & Carver; Jennie, (Br.,) Dunham, Hong Kong and Shanghai, Fisher, Ricardo & Co.

Brigs George, (Br.,) Graham, Picton, Brett, Son & Co.; Elba, (Br.,) Dawson, Halifax, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; B. F. Shaw, (Br.,) Vesey, Havana, Trujillo & Vining; Zebulon, (Br.,) Brady, Windsor, N. S., P. I. Nevins & Son; Burch rd Terry, Turner, Halifax, N. S., H. W. Loud & Co.; Mary J. Williams, (Br.,) Hunt, Port Medway, N. S., J. L. Overton; Premier, (Br.,) Crowell, Porto Plata, via Turks Island, Brett, Son & Co.; Fortune, (Norw.,) Anderson, St. Petersburgh, via Helsingfors, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schooners R. P. Chase, Collins, Elizabethport, R. P. Buck & Co.; Westover, McFarland, Boston, J. Moore & Co.; S. P. Thomas, Arnold, Philadelphia, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Florida, Stanley, Boston, Thayer & Sargent; L. L. Thompson, Smith, New-Haven, S. D. Stannard; Cony, Chase, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; J. B. Smith, Williams, Newcastle, Del., Bentley, Smith & Co.; Transit, Godfrey, Washington, N. L. McCready & Co.; Dragon, (Dan.,) Simpson, St. Croix, Ives, Beecher & Co.

Sloops Deep River, Berger, New-Haven, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor; Thos. Ranson, Burley, New-Haven, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor; Emily, Allen, Bridgeport; Suffolk, Step, New-Haven, Rackett Tooker & Taylor.

Arrived.

Steamship Montezuma, (Br.,) Hamshaw, Kingston, Jam., May 8, with mdse. and passengers to Howland & Aspinwall.

Steamer Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, N. C., 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to C. Goodspeed.

Ship Thornton, Wells, Liverpool, via Fayal April 12, with mdse. and 42 passengers to Williams & Guion. The ship Uno had fin shed discharging, and was waiting an opportunity to heave down. The brig St. Antonio had put into Fayal, with loss of foretopmast and leaking.

Bark Tusko, (Brem.,) Dannaman, Rotterdam 47 ds., with mdse. and 82 passengers to Schulborg & Hoper. April 13, lat. 48 11, lon. 27 28, in a heavy gale from W. to W. S. W., shipped a sea which carried away three boats, the booby-hatch, bulwarks and main-chains and stove skylight, and was obliged to cut away the maintopmast.

Bark Caro ina Visin, (Aust.,) Camenarovich, Antwerp 62 ds., with mdse. to Holmboe & Co. Has had very heavy weather; lost sails and stove bulwarks.

Bark Eidsvold, (Norw.,) Lund, Hamburg 64 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schr. El Dorado, Hutten, Shulee 15 ds., with spars to C. Snow.

Schr. Anna B. Jacobs, Shepard, Albany, for New-Haven.

Schr. A. Scranton, Gladwin, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Saladin, (Br.,) Charlton, Windsor 12 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Alexander, Smith, Musquash 10 ds., with spars to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Fred. Shearer, Harris, Newburgh, for Newburyport.

Schr. Clara Jane, Parker, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Camilla, Hurlbut, Elizabethport, for Newburyport.

Schr. Saxon, ——, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Armadillo, Chase, Calais, with lumber.

Schr. Albert Jameson, Hall, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Belapeck, Avery, New-London.

Schr. H. Castoff, Knowles, Newport.

Schr. Gun Rock, Boyd, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Col. Jones, Hill, Rondout, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Willow, McFaddia, Lubec 10 ds., with lumber.

Schr. Hero, Small, Salem, with mdse.

WIND—At sunset, W. S. W., light.

Sailed.

Steamships New-York, Germania, Corsica, Napoleon III., Pennsylvania, City of Paris, Santiago de Cuba, Quaker City, Wilmington, Fung Shuey, George Washington, Gen. Barnes, San Salvador, Charles W. Lord, Niagara, Hatteras.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 19—Arr. steamers Saxon, from Philadelphia; Neptune, from New-York; ship Mary Goodell, from Marseilles; brig Princeton, from Philadelphia.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. G. C. Morris, from Philadelphia for Boston, was in contact night of the 15th, off Block Island, with an unknown schooner, and had both bulwarks stove, six stanchions broken, and was otherwise injured. Damage to the unknown vess l unknown, except loss of jibboom. The G. C. M. put into Holmes' Hole 16th.

The ship Mary Whitridge, Cutter, from Antwerp for New-York, remained at Bermuda 2d inst., lightening to get over the bar.

The steamship Annetta, Capt. Gould, from Picton, N. S., for Montreal, struck on St. Roch's Shoal, near the Traverse Lightship, St. Lawrence River, about 7:30, P. M. 13th inst. A steamtug was dispatched to the scene of the disaster from Quebec, night of the 14th inst. The A. registered 741 tons, and hailed from London.

The schr. R. B. Potts, Chadwick, from Rockport, Me., for Boston, with a cargo of granite, in attempting to run into Salem harbor, night of May 15, struck on Cony Island Ledge, where she remains, bilged, and will probably be a total loss.

The ship Sunderland, from Liverpool, at Portland 18th inst., experienced very severe weather, shifted cargo, lost and split sails.

The schr. H. A. Weeks, from Boston for Philadelphia, which went ashore on East Chop, near Holmes' Hole, May 2, and was subsequently got off and proceeded, put into Newport 16th, leaking 500 strokes an hour. Will be hauled out on the railway for repairs.

The schr. Madagascar, previously reported ashore on Gooseberry Island, near Newport, was got off on the 17th inst., and towed into Newport by cutter Miami, where she will be taken out on the marine railway for repairs.

Spoken, &c.

Caravan—ship, Marshall, from Liverpool for New-York, May 12, lat. 43 20, lon. 68 64.

F. Pirandello—bark, from Messina for New-York, April 19, lat. 35, lon. 19.

Thornhill—Br. ship, for Portsmouth, May 9, lat. 42, lon. 59 27.

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11, 56, 89, 12, 40, 30, 24, 59, 33, 78, 41, 35, 50.

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24, 4, 55, 69, 51, 64, 76, 39, 47, 22, 50, 35, 40.

SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 237, May 19, 1866.

53, 48, 54, 10, 77, 44, 69, 76, 1, 75, 48, 67, 19.

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77, 43, 2, 44, 10, 45, 60, 48, 12, 11, 72, 39, 26.

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